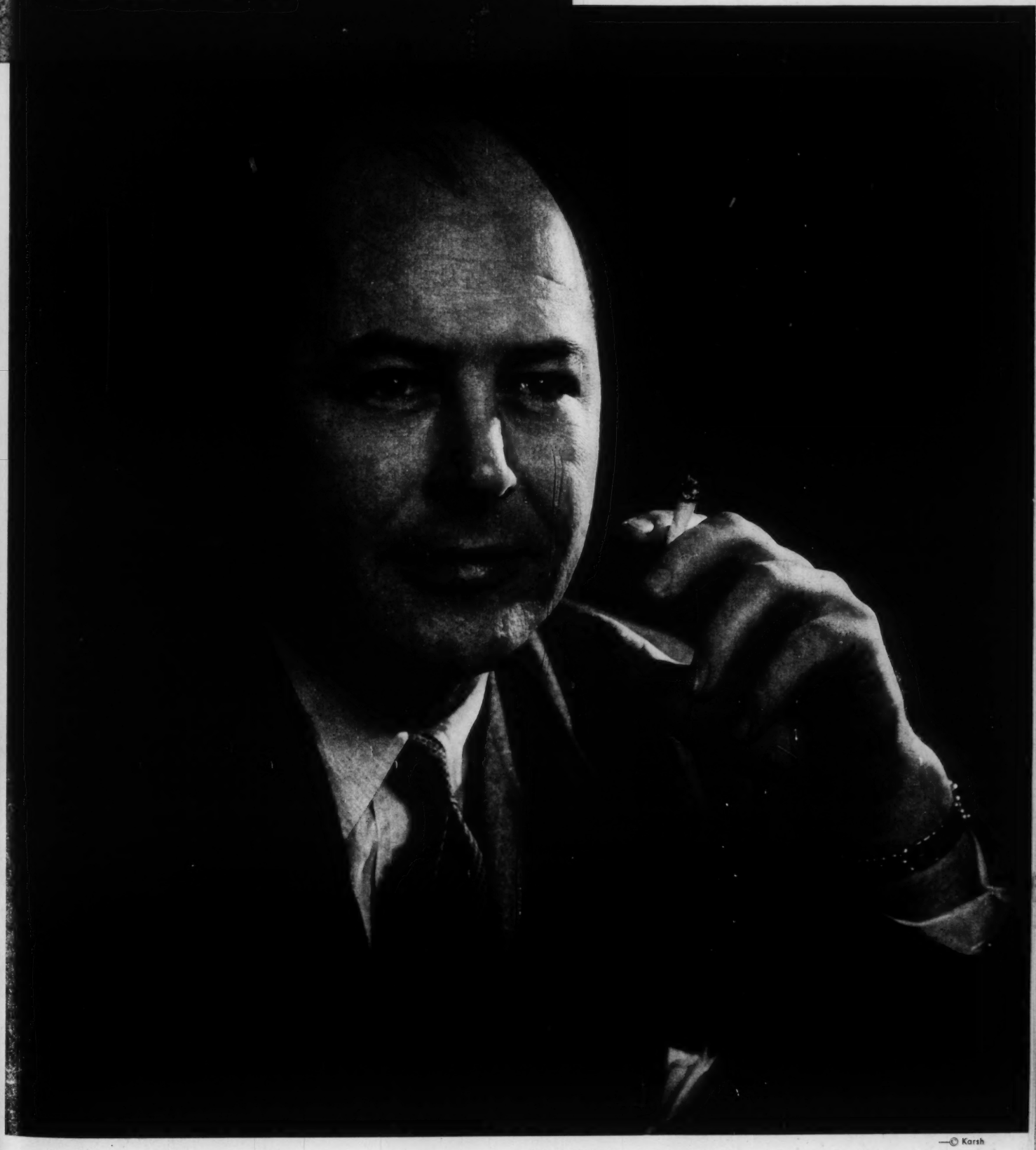
# SATURDAY NIGHT


IN THIS ISSUE

## DOES RADIO MISUSE TALENT?

***How Gouzenkos Found a New World—Pt. 2***


APRIL 17, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 28

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BIG WHEEL: *Crawford Gordon of Defence Production.* *See Page 9.*

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BC Iron Ore for Japanese Steel Mills?

Canadian University with Two Tongues

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66 No. 28 Whole No. 3024


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## BEHIND THE SCENES

**Cover:** Under Trade Minister C. D. Howe, **Crawford Gordon,** described as "one of the half-dozen top manufacturing executives in Canada," will act as Co-ordinator of Defence Production in the new department. Since 1948, young (38) executive Gordon has been Executive Vice-president of the John Inglis Co. and President of its subsidiary, the English Electric Co. of Canada. During World War II he came from business to serve in the Department of Munitions and Supply as Director General of Organization. Later he became Assistant Coordinator of Production. A hard-hitting, blunt businessman, Gordon sees two big jobs in the production branch: (1) getting essential material from the United States and (2) establishing Canadian capacity to turn out all the things we should produce here. The object is to contribute to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Canadian defence with as little dislocation as possible. See Page 9.—*Photo by Karsh.*

**Coming Up:** Next in the "Canada Series"—Regina and South Saskatchewan . . . "Two Dictators in One Family"—Willson Woodside writes about the Perons . . . "Winnipeg's on Its Toes"—pictures on that city's ballet "industry" . . . "Canadians Would Call It Hell"—Part III of the Svetlana Gouzenko story . . . "Why the Butter Shortage?" by Michael Barkway . . . In the same issue—an analysis of Finance Minister Abbott's new budget.


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Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer and Comptroller.

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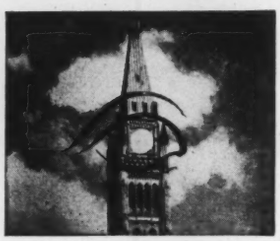

# OTTAWA VIEW

## CIVIL DEFENCE

ALTHOUGH the estimates show no separate appropriation for civil defence, about $6,800,000 is earmarked for it in the National Defence estimates. Since responsibility has been transferred from **Brooke Claxton** to **Paul Martin,** the Health and Welfare Department will supervise the spending of this money. **General Worthington,** Civil Defence Coordinator, now reports to Paul Martin through one of the deputies: **G. D. W. Cameron** on health matters and **George Davidson** on welfare matters.

The top level planning set-up has been rounded out with a series of committees under the Cabinet Committee on Security. They will recommend policies on such things as transportation, information, health (medical supplies etc.) and welfare (evacuation etc.), which the Federal Government may pass on to the provinces. The present plans are believed to be acceptable to at least nine of the ten provinces. No one questions the principle of local responsibility.

All Canadian cities of more than 50,000 population (with two exceptions) have already appointed civil defence directors. All but one of the directors have been through General Worthington's training course. Our preparations are considerably ahead of the United States, as U.S. civil defence officials have testified. (See "A Middle Course", *Front Page.*)

## FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

THE Federal Government has agreed to bear the whole cost of: (1) Sirens for every city of more than 20,000 population and smaller communities in the vicinity of target areas. (The official assessment, known to the provinces, lists ten target areas.) (2) Stirrup-pumps, respirators, radiation-detectors and similar equipment for civil defence workers. (3) Stock-piling medical supplies.

It will contribute one-third of the cost of standardized couplings for firehose. It will continue to operate training schools as required, though it is expected that the main federal job will be a school for instructors for which a new building is being built in Ottawa.

## COAL: DECISIONS AHEAD

MINES MINISTER **George Prudham** piloted his first bill to aid the gold mines through its first stages in the House last week; then went to Quebec for the convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The Dominion Coal Board, recently transferred to Prudham's department, was also meeting in Quebec.

The Government must soon decide whether to increase its subvention for moving western coal to Ontario. The present order-in-council authorizes a maximum payment of $2.50 a ton, but since the end of March the railways have increased their rate on coal by 50 per cent, and the present subvention will not keep Western coal on a competitive basis.

Best assured market the mines have so far is the CPR, which is buying Western coal for all its needs from the Head of the Lakes west.

## AURIOL'S VISIT

OTTAWA put up flags, mounted guards of honor and paraded red-coated Mounties by the dozen for the President of France and Mme. Auriol. The Government did about all it could to put on a show, and a fair number of people turned out to see the ceremonies. But Ottawans are pretty blasé about parades. The police did not even keep Wellington Street clear of traffic for the President's short drive from the Parliament Buildings to the War Memorial: so the ceremonial drive in an open car was made past a line of trucks and milk carts.

The House of Commons chamber was packed from floor to ceiling for the President's address. **PM St. Laurent** is one of those men who looks very well in a formal morning coat: he made a handsome and distinguished figure under the klieg lights. But the man who almost stole the show was Speaker **Ross Macdonald** of the House of Commons. In normal times the dignity of his office preserves the Speaker from criticism and also from applause. But when Ross Macdonald got up to make his short speech of thanks, the House had a rare chance to show its approval of the present Speaker. He got the biggest hand of the afternoon.

GREETING: *President Vincent Auriol of France and Mme. Auriol* (facing camera) *were greeted by Lord and Lady Alexander at Union Station on their arrival in Canada's capital.*

CAPITAL COMMENT

# The Inequity of Inflation

SECOND only to the fear of a third world war, the national issue of deepest concern to the majority of the Canadian people today is the trend of rising prices. The announcement last week that the cost of living index now stands at 179.7, coupled with the conviction that the index will continue to rise, has brought the matter to a head. Before this comment appears in print the contents of the budget will be known to the Canadian people, as well the fiscal and monetary steps which it is proposed to adopt.

Although it makes strange reading today, most of us are old enough to remember a decade of Canadian history when the evils of deflation were widespread and when a great deal of space and effort was devoted to proposals *to bring about inflation*. From 1930 on, every session saw at least one full-dress debate. Broadly, there were two schools of thought: (1) the "sound money" conservatives, who blanched every time "printing-press" money was suggested, and held up the awful example of German inflation after World War I; (2) the unorthodox reformers, who wanted to pump more currency into our economic system.

### "Sound Money" Approach

I remember Graham Towers, Dr. W. C. Clark and others giving testimony supporting in essence the "sound money" approach. Like other scholars on the subject, they agreed that during a period of unemployment and inactive resources a certain amount of new money could be created without seriously disturbing prices. But the effect of "diluting the currency" by creating large quantities of new money through Bank of Canada action or other means was unpredictable. It was possible that new money could be poured into the system for a considerable time with no notable effect on prices, but a sort of breaking point might be reached without warning, at which there would be a sudden lack of confidence in the value of the currency, in effect a "flight from money", and a price increase spiral which might be difficult to halt.

And I remember most vividly a statement by Graham Towers, which is probably elementary to serious students of economics, but which would still, I think, strike the average reader as illuminating:

"Inflation would not increase the real national income, but would re-distribute it in a way which cannot be predicted, and which is almost certain to be inequitable."

Those may not be the exact words, but I believe they exactly mirror Mr. Towers' thought.

We have certainly been seeing the truth of the reference to inequity in recent years. Just as the deflation of the 1930's markedly increased the real income of a few sheltered persons, in a hap-hazard way with no bearing on equity, while others were being ruined, so the current rise in prices and costs has been redistributing prosperity and penury in a way nobody planned and nobody could defend.

It is just over two years ago that the Royal Commission on Prices rendered its report. I am surprised that the latest upsurge of prices has not driven more public servants and writers back to its pages. Volume II is preceded by a lucid chapter entitled "The Economics of Rising Prices", which is just as valid today as when it was prepared.

### Dangerous Phrase

Many economists like to avoid the phrase "inflation", and stick to the simpler term "rising prices." The danger is that a period of rising prices may turn into wild inflation. The Prices Report put this point forcibly:

"If people regard rising prices as a temporary phenomenon, which is likely to come to an end in the not-too-distant future or to be succeeded by a fall in prices, they will be content to keep some of their assets in liquid form . . . As a matter of fact, they may actually build up their reserves so as to have enough to buy or replace needed articles at higher prices . . . But if there is a widely held opinion that price rises may be long continued or even accelerated, holders of savings and receivers of current money incomes may distrust the future value of money to such an extent as to attempt, at their first convenience, to turn money units into some 'real' asset whose 'real' value may remain stable, or, preferably, increase as price levels rise.

"Carried to its limit this process becomes runaway or hyper-inflation from which Germany, for example, suffered in the early 1920's . . ."

The growing inequity, bearing hardest on the pensioners, and the threat of even graver difficulties, certainly emphasize the need of action. (See "The Economy," *Canadian Business*.)

by Wilfrid Eggleston

**In Touch with the Market?**

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Our "April Review and Securities List" is especially designed to keep you abreast of this development. The Review discusses the effect of the new defense program and tighter credit policies on security price levels and business conditions in Canada.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 28 April 17, 1951

## Third-Class Mail Rates

THE postage rates on various classes of mail are not a tax; they are a charge made for the performance of a service. A tax can quite properly be, and indeed usually is, raised or lowered with little or no notice to the payer. A charge for services rendered should not be raised without adequate notice, especially when the service concerned is one which enters largely into the business calculations of its users for many months in advance.

The Canadian post office has recently, with less than a week's notice, raised the rate on individually addressed third-class mail from one cent to two cents, and on "householder" mailings from one cent to a cent and a half. The great bulk of the third-class mail in Canada is advertising matter, of such a kind that its intended audience could not be economically reached by the use of space in periodicals. The plans for such advertising must obviously be made many weeks and months in advance. The operation involves the preparing and maintenance of the mailing list, and the designing, printing and mailing of the advertising material. The postal charge is a large part of the total cost, and to increase it thus without notice imposes a grave hardship on a great deal of business now in process.

We do not propose at this time to discuss the question whether the raising of this rate, with adequate notice, would or would not be sound policy. The answer to that question must depend largely on the factors which are to be borne in mind in determining what constitutes sound policy; and recent actions of the postal authorities suggest that a desire to reduce the total volume of work done by the post office, and consequently its use of manpower, is now a very important factor. One means of doing so is obviously to discourage the use of certain kinds of mail service by making them more costly. The third-class mail would naturally present itself as a field in which such discouragement would cause less widespread resentment than in most other fields of postal service. It does not by any means follow that it is the field in which curtailment will do least harm.

But we do feel obliged to protest against the putting in effect of this curtailment with no more notice than was required to communicate the new rate to the remoter post offices, and with no previous consultation with the authorized representatives of the business firms using the service. Such users, we suggest, were entitled to make their plans on the assumption that the rates which have now prevailed for a good many years would continue unchanged until the question of changing them had been frankly discussed with the users and substantial warning had been given before putting the change into effect. In the United States, where such changes of rate require action by Congress, the question has been gone into with the greatest detail, and much evidence has been taken on both sides. It does not follow that the increase, or some increase, will not be granted, but at least it will not be the result of a private decision based, as seems to be the case in Canada, on the consideration that the third-class mail users will probably make the least audible squawk.

## Freedom in the Closed Shop

ONE of the most interesting and important cases arising out of the rapid transition of labor unions from their former position of "illegal associations" to their present position of legally recognized and "accredited" bargaining agents for large bodies of employees will shortly be given its final judgment by the Privy Council, and will probably be the last Canadian case to be adjudicated by that body. This is the appeal of the officers of the Boilermakers' Union of Vancouver against a British Columbia Court of Appeals de-

## PASSING SHOW

SASKATCHEWAN is considering a "deterrent" charge to keep people from claiming hospitalization under their hospital insurance. That's one thing about life insurance; you don't have to deter people from dying.

As far as we can figure it, the people of BC demanded hospital insurance and now are very angry with their government for giving it to them.

This color line business is getting serious. In Winnipeg "Ald. Slaw Rebchuk objected to being called a yellow politician."

If we cut off supplies of wool to Russia, what are the Russians going to pull over our eyes?

*The Voice of the Interior*, an anti-Peron Argentine newspaper which has incurred the wrath of the Newsvendors' Union, will probably soon be just a rumble.

Mr. Graydon complains of "inhuman working hours" for Commons members, and it does look as if they ought to get time-and-a-half pay for overtime.

A "standing probe" of crime and corruption is proposed in the U.S. The trouble with standing probes is that the corruptionists eventually corrupt them.

A BC *Province* columnist says some coeds go to college to pursue learning, and some to learn pursuing.

We doubt the story that Minister Gregg is writing the words of a new song, "I didn't raise my boy to be a Zombie."

Emil Rieve, the Textile Workers' top man, should remember what happened to King John when he had trouble with the Barons.

The Finance Minister is said to be sparing low incomes. Sparing them! They've got so low he can't see them.

Lucy says she thinks it's a shame that the city bylaws won't let you deal with the milk problem by keeping your own cow.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL ABOUT THESE "EXCLUSIVE NEIGHBORHOODS."

cision in favor of Myron Kuzych for wrongful expulsion from the union. The decision was a divided one, three members of the court giving Mr. Kuzych his claim, and two members denying it, not on the merits, but on the ground that he should have first exhausted certain appeal procedures provided by the union's constitution.

One of the features of the case is the fact that the union officers maintained almost to the end that their union was still an illegal association and that its proceedings could not be dealt with in any court. This contention was abandoned in the last stages of the BC litigation and is not maintained in the Privy Council appeal.

The importance of the case lies in the fact that if the union officers succeed in their appeal on any other ground than that on which they secured two votes in the BC Supreme Court (that the Kuzych action was premature), they will have procured a rule that a man working in a trade whose union has established the closed shop must himself support the closed shop or stop working. Mr. Kuzych's expulsion was on the ground that he opposed the closed shop principle. He quite clearly did so, and equally clearly the closed shop was one of the principles set forth in the union's statement of objectives. But can a man who does not believe in the closed shop be prevented from earning his living making boilers?

The closed shop principle when put in operation compels any man working in the closed shop trade to belong to a union. The issue then arises, what other conditions can the union impose upon him as necessary to his membership? Can it prevent him, for example, from preaching the doctrine of the open shop? If it can, where does the thing stop? Can it prevent him from campaigning for the proposition that profit is not necessarily immoral? Can it prevent him from voting for a Conservative candidate? Can it expel him for helping to maintain essential services during a "general" strike? There must be a limit somewhere to what a man can be compelled to do in order to be permitted to practise his trade.

## Dual Citizenship?

THE question of dual citizenship, with its obvious accompaniment of divided loyalty, seems likely to come up again. We used to hear quite a lot of it before the Second World War, when the Germans of Germany were trying to convince Canadians of German racial origin that they belonged to Germany. Except for an occasional alarm about the new State of Israel little has been heard of it of late, but here is Ireland (Eire in Erse) being called on to raise it again.

The Irish Ambassador made an excellent speech in Montreal the other day, in which he complained, as Irish Ambassadors are expected to do, that Northern Ireland was being kept out of Ireland (the republic, not the island) by British tyranny. That was perfectly all right; we have been accustomed to Irish High Commissioners doing that ever since there was an Irish High Commissioner, and probably half of us do not now stop to remember that Ireland is today just as "foreign" a country as Belgium or Poland, whereas Britain is at least still a member of the same Commonwealth and a realm of the same King as ourselves.

But the Irish Ambassador's speech caused somebody to write to the *Montreal Gazette* in a state of considerable indignation, and now here is Mr. T. L. O'Murtagh, of Montreal, in turn writing to the *Gazette* to express his astonishment that it should "help this creature insult an accredited Ambassador" and to warn the *Gazette* that "A copy of this letter, with the offending article, is being forwarded to His Excellency, Mr. Sean Murphy with a demand on behalf of the Irish people in Canada that this matter be taken up with the State Department of the Republic of Ireland."

—Capitol Press

FIGHTS *inflation: Finance Minister Abbot.*

Now we have a strong idea that most of those who like to describe themselves, and to be described, as "the Irish people in Canada" are Canadian citizens, and we cannot see them demanding, or even claiming the right to demand, that the Irish Ambassador see to it that the behavior of a Canadian newspaper, or of a correspondent of a Canadian newspaper, be "taken up with the State Department" of a foreign republic. If Mr. O'Murtagh (who for aught we know may be a perfectly good citizen of the Irish Republic and merely visiting in Montreal) had said that he was putting in his demand "on behalf of the citizens of Ireland in Canada" we should have had no word to say: but we do hope that "the Irish people in Canada" who are Irish by race but Canadian by citizenship will explain to Mr. O'Murtagh that they do not regard Mr. Murphy as *their* Ambassador or the State Department of the Republic of Ireland as *their* State Department. That sort of thing leads to confusion, even with Irishmen.

## The Inflation Peril

THE shocking rise last week of the cost of living index (it was not the largest rise on record if stated as a percentage of the previous month's index, but it was the largest in terms of a percentage of the 1939 base) is most unfortunate because it is certain to increase the pressure upon the Government to take the wrong steps for the curbing of inflation. Inflation is absolutely inevitable after a period of continual pushing up of the dollar cost of the whole labor element in the productive process, a pushing up which has been going on now without a break for ten years. The only thing that will check it is the checking of the upward tendency of wages, but that is the one check which no political party will dare to advocate, and no other check will do any good while many of the proposed checks may do much harm.

The labor people have got it into their heads that under the capitalistic system (which if it worked in the way they think it does would be entitled to their disapproval) profits are first determined and taken out, by the capitalists, and what is left is distributed to the workers. Actually the process is just about the reverse; labor is paid first, and profits are what the product can be sold for after deducting wages. At the moment profits are unquestionably high, but that is because of (1) capacity operation, and (2) the constant marking up of inventories as the wage rise increases the cost of replacement of goods on hand. Both these forces raise profits quite automatically; a machine which is working 24 hours a day is obviously earning more for its owners than one which is only working 8 hours, and a mass of partially manufactured goods made when wages were $1.80 an hour increases in value when wages rise to $2.

At the same time a body of workers getting $2 an hour will want, and will be willing to buy, more beefsteaks than the same workers getting $1.80, and unless you can rapidly increase the supply of beefsteaks (which you cannot) this will cause them to bid up the price of that commodity until it goes beyond the reach of a substantial number of them. They will then demand that their wages be again raised in order that they may be able to buy as many beefsteaks as when wages had just been raised to $2 but farmers were getting manufactured goods on the basis of $1.80.

We believe that the Dominion Government, and Mr. Abbott in particular, have a very correct appreciation of the nature of the present inflation movement, which has nothing to do with excessive creation of either currency or credit, and cannot therefore be corrected by any of the old-fashioned devices which were useful when the dollar had a metal definition. But whether the Government will be able to stick to its present policy, of increasing production to meet increasing consumption demand, grows more and more uncertain.

## "Unslanting the News"

THESE are the words of a chapter heading in Mr. M. J. Nichols' book on the Canadian Press in which he gives examples of complaints brought against some of the pre-war reports of the Associated Press. Since those days the problem of getting unbiased reporting has become more than rather less acute, but we wonder whether Canadian editors and readers are as fully aware of it as they were then.

There are of course newspapers and magazines which deliberately encourage bias; there are individual reporters who yield to it more or less often. But the big cooperative agencies, like the Canadian Press and the Associated Press which supply the newspapers with most of their national and international news, train their reporters to suppress their personal views so far as is humanly possible. The real problem lies deeper. Part of it is directly attributable to the increasing complexity of the economic and financial questions with which reporters must deal. To get an intelligible and substantially accurate account of modern economic or financial policy a reporter must seek out an expert informant. If the expert's story is obviously and grossly biased, the reporter can probably make allowances for it. More often there will be no such obvious bias; but there must be an implicit point of view. The reporter, who may be seeking to do no more than convey the essential facts, often carries over the point of view also.

This situation, we think, accounts for some—

if not all—of the recent complaints that the press corps in Ottawa is unduly under the influence of the Government. It accounts, partly if not wholly, for the fact that American news reports, even in so responsible a journal as the *New York Times*, seem increasingly to reflect the views of the U.S. State Department on international questions. The danger of this situation, even where it does not arise deliberately, is obvious. We have no perfect solution to propose. But we think the dangers would be minimized if readers, and more importantly editors, were more aware of them. In the long run the best answer is to ensure that the press recruits and trains reporters with the best possible intellectual equipment who will be less at the mercy of the expert informant.

## India and Wheat

THERE should be no hard feelings on either side about India's decision not to take Grade 5 wheat as part of Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan. It was a sensible offer for Canada to make in view of India's desperate food shortage, but it was perfectly understandable that the Indian Government should feel it would be a mistake to accept it.

The resulting situation offers an intriguing possibility, which might be considered in Ottawa and Washington. Canada is offering dollars (in strictly limited amounts), but has no high-grade wheat to offer this year. The U.S. has high-grade wheat, but the Congress is finding some difficulty in making up its mind to provide dollars. Here is a unique opportunity to reverse the process by which, as Mr. Howe and Mr. Garson have been reminding us, the U.S. financed Britain's purchases of Canadian wheat under ECA. We don't expect it to happen, but we would be delighted to see India buying U.S. wheat with Canadian dollars. Even the jargon is available: the purchases could be known as "reverse offshore", and if that won't commend the project to the civil servants we don't know what will.

## A Middle Course

OTTAWA's difficulty in settling civil defence policy has been to find the sensible middle course between complete unpreparedness and the limitless expenditure which could be made (see *Ottawa View*). Two big dangers have been recognized: one would be to arouse great public enthusiasm for CD work, which might be exhausted long before it was needed; and even worse would be to create a "shelter mentality." Reasonable shelter should, in the Government's view, be provided for women and children; but if war comes most people will have something better to do than sit in shelters. The last thing the Government wants is to encourage a passive, run-to-cover mood.

Possibility of moving some vital industrial plants or Government headquarters either underground or away from centres of population cannot be ruled out entirely. At least one big company is known to have been considering it, but the Government is not financing any such moves for private industry. Some thought is, however, being given to the dispersal of some of the vital functions of the national government. At present the whole government operation could be destroyed by one correctly placed bomb, and suggestions have been mooted for moving at least National Defence Headquarters "out" or "under": moving "out" means moving at least 20 miles from the supposed target area.

# Psychiatrist's Search for God

**by B. K. Sandwell**

THE words "imprimatur" and "nihil obstat" do not appear on the pre-title page of "The Pillar of Fire" by Karl Stern (McLeod, $4), so that it is not possible for this reviewer to state whether its teachings are in entire conformity with Roman Catholic authority. He can only say that it is one of the most moving narratives of the spiritual experiences leading to conversion to Catholicism that he has ever read. It is of enormous importance, because they are the experiences of a mid-twentieth-century man, a postwar man, a displaced man, a highly scientific man, a German by early citizenship, now living in Montreal. It is of special persuasiveness because the experiences are told with the skill of a literary artist and the diagnostic power of a psychiatrist. It has a special international quality, because they are the experiences of a Jew, and a Jew who in his early years was strongly drawn to Communism.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

Karl Stern left Germany in 1935 for London, married there a girl whom he had known in Germany, and arrived in Montreal with his wife and son in June, 1939, obtaining soon afterwards a position in a mental hospital in Verdun. His observations on the jerry-built mass-cultured homes of that suburb, on the "parcellated" cultural character of Montreal, on the nationalist aspect of much of its Christianity, are extremely penetrating. Consider this, from a Jew who has become a Catholic:

"The Catholic Church is a church of the multitude. Consequently the outsider, approaching her, faces a thick layer of mediocrity. We have associations of thought built chiefly on magazine articles, radio items and newspaper headlines. Whoever has experienced supernatural charity during the persecution on the Continent may stumble across a bigoted or anti-Semitic priest—and with one such experience the vision of the Church seems forever gone . . . Thus it took us some time before we saw the immense hidden treasure of anonymous sanctity in the Church; the spiritual power that flows to and from thousands of unknown souls every day."

### "A Terrible Demand"

He soon came in contact with Jacques Maritain, that world figure of the present Catholic Renaissance who has had so much influence in Canada both by his writings and by his personality. On the other hand "a very learned, profoundly religious French-Canadian priest," in a discussion on racial instincts, in which Stern said that "I could not believe that Christ would demand of me to join the ranks of those who, on the natural plane, are our persecutors," replied: "Yes, if following Christ were to require me to become British, I must say this would be a terrible demand." (Stern's comment is that in spite of his spirituality this priest "was not free from that resentment which always seems to diminish the stature of a man.") This incident had a definite influence on his conversion; "At that moment I knew in the depth of my being that we have to partake of the flesh and blood of Christ regardless of whether with persecutors or with friends. This and nothing else is the true and lasting remedy for hatred."

It is Stern's belief that there are two Karl Marxes, and two stages through which Communism has passed and many individual Communists pass. There is Karl Marx "full of truly religious fury" against "the lack of justice and charity inherent in an industrialist civilization"; and there is Karl Marx "the strategist of class warfare." Stern thinks that "Some of the Communists who were persecuted by the Czarist secret police are spiritually related to those Christians who today are persecuted by the Stalinist secret police." This is probably true, but I suspect a certain lust for power in everybody who goes very far along any part of the Marxist road. The doctrine of the "party" as the spearhead of the workers has not much in common with that of Pentecost and the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles.

One of the best things in a book full of rich conceptions is its distinction between Science and Scientism. (If this word is Stern's invention it should secure him immortality in future dictionaries!) "It is this scientism, as a norm of human life, without God as the centre, which leads to a form of nihilism unequalled in history." Science is a servant, in all humility; scientism claims to be a master.

When he became a Christian it was inevitable that Stern should become a Roman Catholic. The Protestant churches are much too nationalistic to suit a man in justifiable revolt against the excesses of nationalism. But Protestants will find no lack of sympathy and even brotherly feeling in this Catholic volume, for even they, as the author observes, "live, to an extent of which they are usually not aware, on the wealth not only of the Gospel but also of the Doctors of the Church."

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### Art in Queen's Park

"Toronto artists sprang to the defense of two women's heads last night. The heads are of bronze and stand in the Toronto Art Gallery. One is a piece of sculpture by Picasso and the other by Matisse. In the provincial legislature yesterday L. E. Wismer (CCF, Riverdale) called to the attention of other members the examples of 'nihilist propaganda' exemplified by the two pieces of metal."—*Globe and Mail.*

NO DOUBT *there were skeptics who said to Phidias*
*"I suppose it's art, but to me it's hideous."*
*Perchance some Athenians experienced little ease*
*When viewing the products of sculptor Praxiteles.*
*Some discover more sense in the lowing of kine*
*Than in all of the books by Gertrude Stein.*

*May I humbly suggest, if we wish to be critical*
*Of art, keep it out of arenas political.*
*When we say modern art is simply deplorable*
*And busts by Henri Matisse are horrible*
*And the work of Pablo Picasso base,*
*The Legislature's hardly the place.*

*My dear MPP's who sit in Toronto:*
*Here's a bit of advice you may read if you want to.*
*Instead of deciding on whether a bust*
*Should be viewed with favor or deep distrust,*
*Keep your feet on ground that's familiar. Be smart.*
*Let qualified persons look after the art.*

J. E. P.

*OUR ARTISTS ARE GOOD BUT...*

# DOES RADIO MISUSE TALENT?

**by Dick Diespecker**

—Gilbert Milne

NEEDED: *Canadian radio can use fighters like Andrew Allan (l) and Esse Ljungh.*

THE CBC needs some more Andrew Allans and Esse Ljunghs. In other words, the Corporation and Canadian radio talent badly need fighting producers outside the main production centre of Toronto.

This does not mean that all present CBC producers in other centres are lacking in ability. There are able producers in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal and Halifax. But apparently—with the possible exception of Rupert Caplan in Montreal—they are not courageous and stubborn enough to do battle with their regional representative when necessary, or if they have his support, with CBC Director of Programs E. L. Bushnell, and get what they want—more money and better program time allotments.

—W. Cunningham

DICK DIESPECKER

The reasons are obvious. With more money a good producer can present better programs. But if such programs are scheduled in the heavy population centres of Ontario and Quebec after 11 pm, they have little chance of attracting attention. That, unfortunately, is all too common today.

It was not so in the days when Andrew Allan was senior producer in Vancouver and Esse Ljungh, senior producer in Winnipeg. These men, when they had good programs, fought for good Eastern listening times. Then, that point won, they deliberately overspent their budgets and delivered such good programs they are still talked about ten years later.

The particular reference here is to "Baker's Dozen" which launched Fletcher Markle on his spectacular way. These plays were written by Markle while he was in Vancouver, but might have died even as they were born, had they hit the East at the time most Vancouver dramas in recent years have been arriving there, somewhere around 11:30 pm. But Allan demanded something better and got it. Result: success for "Baker's Dozen," another talented Canadian on his way to the big time, and the job of Supervisor of Drama, CBC, for stormy petrel Andrew Allan.

Another example is provided by Esse Ljungh and Ray Darby. This team of producer-writer turned out a fabulously successful fantasy series which was also heard over a major U.S. network. Ljungh and John Scott, the announcer, were invited to New York to produce a record album of these same fantasies for MGM. Writer Ray Darby remained in the U.S. Shortly afterwards, Winnipeg lost Esse Ljungh to the CBC in Toronto, and Scott followed him.

The reason this discussion centres around these two men, Allan and Ljungh, is that they, more than anyone else in Canada, have influenced the development of talent. They helped to bring more new talent before the microphone in their producing days in Vancouver and Winnipeg than anyone else before or since. They influenced most of that talent to follow them to Toronto and thus concentrate 90 per cent of all top flight Canadian radio talent in that city. Finally, their shoes have never been adequately filled in Winnipeg and Vancouver, and therefore little new talent is being developed in the two cities which have, in the past, been the most prolific producers of radio talent in Canada.

IF YOU doubt this, cast your mind over the top radio talent, now gathered in Toronto. Tommy Tweed, George Murray, Bert Pearl and Geoffrey Waddington all come from Winnipeg. John Drainie, Lister Sinclair, Alan King, Ernest Adams, Bob Gimby, Larry McCance, John Bethune, Claire Drainie, Aileen Seaton, Paul Kligman and Murray Westgate are from Vancouver.

These men and women are now Canada's leading actors and actresses, writers, singers and musicians. And because they are, producers like Allan and Ljungh use them almost exclusively. Occasionally they are criticized for so doing. But this kind of criticism is unjustified. If you are a producer in a big production centre like New York, Hollywood or Toronto (the three largest radio production centres on this continent) you naturally use the best established talent available.

And because men like Allan and Ljungh handle some of the most important radio programs in Canada, like the Stage series and CBC Wednesday Night, they must use only the best. They cannot experiment with new talent. That should come from centres like Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Yet the sad truth is that today little new talent is being developed in these cities, and much good talent there is being wasted because CBC producers either cannot, or will not, acknowledge its existence or its excellence.*

ARTISTS like Judith Evelyn, Alan Young, Fletcher Markle, Gisèle, Bernard Braden, Barbara Kelly and Ted Hockridge cannot be expected to stay in Canada when, in the U.S. or Britain, they can earn as much in a month as they once earned in a year at home. Canadian radio hasn't enough money to keep them here.

But there are many great radio artists in this country and particularly on the West Coast—which has provided most of the top flight Canadian radio stars in the past—who are being shamefully neglected.

Slim Allen, one of the cleverest comedians Canada has seen since the days of Alan Young, has been working as a deckhand on coastal vessels and as a roustabout in Vancouver. He couldn't get work in his own profession. Neither Vancouver nor Canada ever did anything for Slim to begin with. He had to go to Britain to be a success. And he was a tremendous success there, playing television and stage and radio, with two Command Performances to his credit on the BBC.

Last summer Slim was forced to return to Vancouver for family reasons. He was given his one chance by Bill Buckingham, producer of Vancouver's famous Theatre Under the Stars.

When he could find no other work in Van-

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DICK DIESPECKER, *poet and author of recent novel, "Elizabeth," is radio Director for the* Vancouver Daily Province.

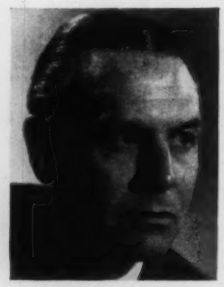
**Similar views were expressed last week by Gordon Sinclair in his* Toronto Star *radio column. After praising Andrew Allan and Alan Savage (Ford Theatre), he said in part: "It's a regret that Winnipeg, Hamilton, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Quebec . . . do so little [fine shows]. Montreal has certainly not pulled its network weight . . . except for some of Rupert Caplan's stuff."*

—Seymour

JUDITH EVELYN

—Howard

TED HOCKRIDGE

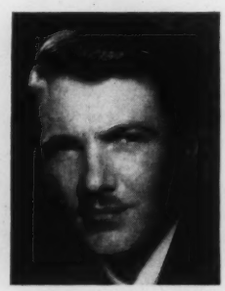


—Steele

GEOFFREY WADDINGTON

—© Karsh

FLETCHER MARKLE



—Steele

JOHN DRAINIE

—Whiteford

BETTY PHILLIPS

"CRISIS BACHELORS"

# THE BIG WHEELS IN DEFENCE MACHINERY

by Michael Barkway

FOR THE dollar-a-year men who have moved into Ottawa from Canadian industry there's no fooling about the defence production program. They've come from many industries and businesses, and many of them have accepted the life of a "crisis bachelor", living in Ottawa hotel rooms and returning to see their families whenever they can get away.

From the Ford Motor Company comes a Vice-President, J. M. Cochrane, short, grey-haired, unassuming, to run the motor vehicle program. Ken Harris, Canadian business consultant from Boston, tall, dark-haired, decisive, is in the middle of the steel squeeze: defence needs on one hand which must be met, and the whole civilian demand piling up on the other side. H. G. Hesler, Assistant General Manager of the Royal Bank, is financial adviser; he'll have a revolving fund of some $100 million to supervise. Frank Hewett, a consulting mining engineer, has to do for base metals what Harris does for steel. Dr. O. B. Hopkins, Vice-President of Imperial Oil, has started a Toronto office to look after petroleum products. Ernest Barker, President of Modern Tool Works Ltd., has another Toronto office in charge of machine tools, which could be one of the most serious bottlenecks.

And so the list goes on. The General Manager of Marine Industries Ltd., Sorel, L. D. Hudon, serves as associate financial adviser. The executive assistant to the CPR's President, A. C. McDonald, takes charge of shipbuilding. Frank McGill, former air vice-marshal, Secretary and Director of the Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Co., takes charge of aircraft. H. J. Sissons from Ontario Hydro is setting up an embryo priorities division. The CNR contributes its western purchasing agent, C. A. R. Snell; and the Moore Corporation of Niagara Falls has released its General Production Manager, H. Zimmerman, to look after electronic equipment.

### Production

Head of the Production Branch, under Minister C. D. Howe and Deputy Minister Max Mackenzie, is Crawford Gordon Jr. *(see cover)*. He is President of the English Electric Company of Canada and Executive Vice-President of the John Inglis Co., both of which firms are now owned by the English Electric Company of England. Gordon has been through this before. In the old Department of Munitions and Supply he was Director-General of Organization, and later Assistant Coordinator of Production under Harry J. Carmichael of St. Catharines whose memory is still very green in Ottawa. Now he is himself doing the job Carmichael did last time.

From the personal point of view there is little to be said for it. Crawford Gordon is one of the crisis bachelors. He spends his week-days between the Chateau Laurier hotel and the white-painted wooden buildings at the other end of Wellington Street which are still called "temporary". At week-ends he tries to go back to Toronto to his family and his own business which still gets one day a week of his time.

Gordon is a hard-hitting, blunt businessman. He's getting a little thin on top; his face is rugged but still youthful and full of vigor. He looks no more than his 38 years. Everything about him suggests the phrase "No fooling."

In some ways the new job may be easier than the last-war job. The pace isn't—not yet, at least—as furious. But the crisis "short of war" presents its own difficulties. The defence program must be meshed with the maintenance of as much civilian activity as possible. If one of the two has to give, everyone knows which it must be; but the idea is not to sacrifice any more civilian business than is absolutely necessary.

Crawford Gordon says that his two big jobs in the production branch are: (1) to get from the United States the essential components, which we must have from there; and (2) to establish Canadian capacity for all the things we should make here.

### Washington

To help in the first task the Department of Defence Production has its Washington office, which Sydney Pierce is to head. Pierce knows the Washington end from the last war; he knows the Ottawa end thoroughly from his postwar experience in the Department of Trade and Commerce, and he knows the European scene from his last job as Canadian representative with the OEEC in Paris. Some of the immediate headaches for the Production Branch are machine tools to equip our factories to make U.S.-type equipment; jet engines and other "government furnished parts" for the Canadair F86 airframes; manufacturing rights for the Willys Jeep, which Canada would like to make in the Ford of Canada plant. The Materials Branch has just as many problems involving the U.S., headed by the crying, crippling shortage, which is steel.

The most exciting developments in the rearmament program are in the second category—the establishment of new Canadiar manufacturing capacity. We talked a lot about the aircraft industry we built in the last war. Compared with the present effort we didn't have an aircraft industry at all. It always depended on engines and parts and even blueprints from Britain or the U.S. This time we're out to build a real industry and make it as nearly self-contained as possible. The Orenda jet is being built at Malton, and old-style reciprocating engines for the Harvard trainers are to be made by the Canadian Pratt and Whitney Company. The U.S. Sperry Corporation is only one of the component manufacturers establishing here. AVRO (Canada) has already persuaded many British manufacturers to ensure a Canadian source for parts and equipment, and neither AVRO nor the Government will be content until the whole operation is self-contained in Canada. No more dependence on pipelines across the Atlantic.

The Navy's building program involves the same problem. The new escort-vessels are of RN and RCN design. When the first hull was launched, the machinery and propulsion gear to go into it came from Britain. But when No. 2 is ready, its "guts" will be Canadian-built. This isn't the cheapest way to build ships; but it is the only way to ensure that if war comes we have the capacity in Canada to make the weapons Canada needs. If Britain needs warships from us this time, as she did last time, she will not have to send us machinery to put into them. We'll be making it here.

The Army's switch to U.S.-type weapons makes

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DEPUTY MINISTER *Mackenzie heads Defence Production Dept. under C. D. Howe.*

PRODUCTION BRANCH *Coordinator Crawford Gordon did similar work in World War II.*

PURCHASING BRANCH *Coordinator W. D. Low also heads Canadian Commercial Corp.*

STEEL DIVISION *under Kenneth Harris is concerned with tightest of defence materials.*

INTERNATIONAL: *Canadian representative on NATO Production Board, H. R. MacMillan.*

—Malak

# "U" SPEAKS TWO TONGUES

RECTOR J. C. LAFRAMBOISE

## English and French Are the Official Languages at Bilingual Ottawa "U" Where Commerce and Science Are Now as Important as the "Humanities"

**by R. U. Mahaffy**

ALTHOUGH the University of Ottawa is in its 103rd year, it is keeping step with the times. This June its Medical School will graduate its first MD's. Courses in Commerce are broadening out; engineering is receiving wider recognition.

Founded in 1848 by Bishop Joseph Eugène Bruno Guigues as St. Joseph's College of Bytown, Ottawa U has a unique feature: it is bilingual. In fact, as far as the University knows, it is the only bilingual institution in the British Empire or the U.S. All lectures are in English and French; all, that is, except in medicine. That deviation caused plenty of excitement. An Anglophobic Montreal newspaper blasted the University for becoming too anglicized. It made Ottawa grads hopping mad. It wasn't a desire to anglicize the University but rather the prohibitive expense that ruled out language duplication in the strictly medical courses. In the Arts, bilingualism goes on as before. French-speaking students take two years of English; English-speaking students, two years of French.

But probably the most far-flung interest in Ottawa U comes from its marriage courses, offered by the Extension Department. To date, they have brought some 15,000 enquiries from Western Europe, Chile, Cuba, Japan, the Philippines, India, British Honduras, Australia and Mexico. In 1950, stories about the marriage courses appeared in 21 Canadian and U.S. publications. And in the marriage preparation course alone, there are 262 study groups, ranging from three to 1,000 persons in the two countries.

Ottawa U is a study in contrasts. In the Institute of Philosophy, courses are given in Latin. The late Lord Tweedsmuir, when he was Governor-General, took one of them. And the stately architecture of the main building on Laurier Avenue contrasts with the sprawling wartime barracks which house the Medical School.*

Today, the University has penetrated deeply into the life of the capital. Go into a bank, the Parliamentary Library, the Archives—almost any department of government—and you'll find a graduate of Ottawa U. There's Veterans' Affairs Minister Hugues Lapointe; Minister of Transport Lionel Chevrier; Joseph A. Bradette, Cochrane MP; Senator Salter Hayden; Mr. Justice Edgar Rodolphe E. Chevrier and Mr. Justice Jean C. Genest of the Ontario Supreme Court; Mr. Justice Garon Pratte of the Quebec Supreme Court; Hon. Alexandre Taché, Speaker of the Quebec Legislature; Judge Rodolphe Danis, Chairman of Revoccation Commission of Citizenship Department, and Quartermaster General Desmond Smith at Army Headquarters.

Traditionally, the University has trained students for the church and the professions. Stress was laid on the humanities. But it wasn't enough, not for this modern age. So ten years ago Ottawa U reshaped its curriculum, brought it in line with business and scientific vocations. Now this side of modern education lives cheek by jowl with languages, philosophy and religious instruction. Which is winning out? You may judge by a remark of Rev. René Lavigne, OMI, Dean of Arts: "We have the same problems as the other universities. We turn out very good technical men, but don't produce cultured men."

IN 1914 the Institute of Psychology was opened —the University believes it is second in size and importance in Ontario in the guidance field. In 1945 the Faculty of Medicine was established. The next year came a School of Applied Science with a two-year diploma course entitling students to enter the final years at other Canadian and U.S. universities. First students of the engineering courses graduated last spring from McGill, Laval, and MIT. Last year a School of Graduate Studies was organized, to include among its 11 departments that of Slav and East European Studies.

The Faculty is, perhaps, one of the most colorful things about the University. One of the professors invented a greatly-in-demand scoring device for Bridge. The Rector of the University Seminary, Rev. Philippe Cornellier, was rated by Walter Gilhooly, former sports editor of the *Ottawa Journal*, as "pound for pound the greatest kicking back that ever laced on a cleated boot." As a student in 1911-12 he was the first man to perfect the spiral punt.*

Dr. Leonard F. Bélanger, Professor of Histology and Embryology, is proud of his win at the fourth International Salon of Photography in Science, sponsored by the U.S. Smithsonian Institute and the *Scientific Monthly*. Subject matter of his print was "P32 Radio-Autograph on a Growing Tooth." Dr. Bélanger was using isotopes for

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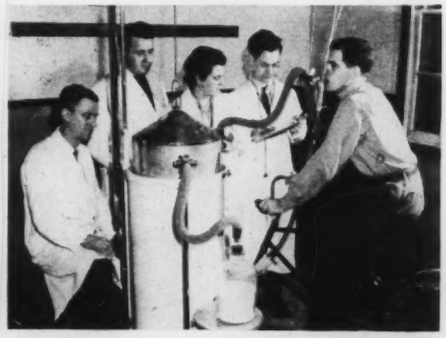
*A handsome new building is in the blueprint stage. A new Arts building will be erected sometime in the next two years. A campaign several years ago raised $1,250,000 for a new Arts and Medical building.

*In fact, before Notre Dame began to play football, the Ottawa College was attracting students by its football reputation. In 1893 Father Michael Fallon, later Bishop of London, came to the College. He had never played football; became the Knute Rockne of his day, applying the tactics that brought success to Notre Dame a generation later.

—Capital Press

MARRIAGE CLASS: *conducted by Father Guay.*



—Newton

PHYSIOLOGY: *Prof. J. R. Johnson (l), students.*

# NATIONAL ROUND-UP

**Alberta:**

## SAPPERS' JOB

AS MEDICINE HAT office workers walked to the office one sunny morning last week, the ice in the South Saskatchewan river began to crumble and move slowly downstream. The word was soon around that the ice was going out of the river.

But a couple of hours later, another rumor began to sweep through the streets. The ice had jammed; the river waters were piling up behind the jam and the South Saskatchewan was overflowing its banks. By noon that day, sixty homes were flooded.

Civic authorities asked the RCAF for help, and early next morning three fighter-bombers dropped six bombs on huge chunks of ice piled up where they had been caught in a sharp bend of the river east of the city. But the bombs weren't big enough to punch holes in the ice, and later in the day the air force came back—this time with a 1,000-pound delayed action bomb. This, too, failed, and although on the following day renewed attacks by the RCAF broke up the ice, the channel remained jammed and the flood waters remained.

Then the Canadian Army took over. Sappers from Chilliwack and troops from the South Alberta Regiment planned a major assault with dynamite. Thirty-five charges, embedded six feet in the ice, were exploded simultaneously—about a ton of high-explosive in all. Almost immediately, the ice jammed in the channel where the river passed through Medicine Hat, moved about 150 feet, then stopped again. But five hours later, the sappers exploded an additional one-and-a-quarter tons of dynamite, and that did the trick. The ice floated downstream with the current; the river-level dropped by five-and-a-half feet overnight, and 63 housewives began the job of cleaning up after the floods.

Still undone was the job of shifting another, smaller jam upstream from Medicine Hat. The sappers expected little trouble with that one.

**New Brunswick:**

## POOR PORKY

ARE porcupines "predatory" animals which should be slaughtered ruthlessly? Or are they a boon to mankind which should be protected by law?

The debate, a perennial one in New Brunswick, has bobbed up again in the Legislature.

For many years in this province it was illegal to kill porcupines. They were regarded as a life saver for lost woods travelers—for they were the only kind of edible game that a man on foot could overtake and slay with a club.

Some lumber operators in the Fredericton area were so indignant over the loss of young softwood timber—"girdled" by the animals' sharp teeth—that they hired men to hunt down porcupines at $1 apiece notwithstanding the law. The lumbermen considered this a good investment, because one porcupine could ruin hundreds of trees.

Finally the forest conservationists won out, and New Brunswick established a 50-cents-a-snout bounty. The porcupines had gained such a headstart that bounty payments have been substantial. Last year 46,944 snouts were sent in by farmers and trappers, an increase of more than 7,000 over the previous year.

## THE LAZY X

THE OLD, bad, wild and woolly west has come east to New Brunswick—and the cattlemen don't know quite what to do about it.

On the lush Tantramar Marshes, not far from Sackville, where hundreds of the prize steers of the province graze, at least 10 head of livestock have been stolen in recent weeks.

RCMP Constable William Heatherington has urged the farmers to have their cattle branded or tattooed before sending them out to pasture.

But the New Brunswick ranchers have no branding irons—most of them wouldn't know one if they saw it—and the nearest tattoo artist, who specializes in doing frolicsome ladies on sailors' chests, is in Halifax, NS.

The farmers have vague recollections of their grandfathers' stories about thieves being hanged for stealing a cow. They have seen branding done in the movies, and they have an idea that rustlers usually try to alter brands to some other type of more elaborate brand that looks legitimate. But there their practical knowledge ends.

The unprecedented goings-on in law-abiding New Brunswick have resulted from soaring prices for beef. A pound of mediocre sirloin today costs more than a pound of automobile. But automobiles can be locked—and Tantramar farmers are at a disadvantage because their cows can't be locked and because the cattle at present all look more or less alike.

—CP

HOME FROM THE FLOES: *The Nova Scotia ship* Truls *was first back from the seal hunt (SN, April 3) in the Gulf of St. Lawrence this spring. Crew members are shown in Halifax holding the skins of whitecoats, baby seals, killed during the long voyage.*

—CP

EAST AND WEST, *floods were in the Canadian news headlines last week. Above, the St. Lawrence River overflowed at Pointe aux Trembles on the eastern tip of Montreal Island, where more than 100 families had to be evacuated. Below, a 1,000-pound bomb is dropped by the RCAF on the ice in the South Saskatchewan River to relieve flooded Medicine Hat. When the aerial bombing was not effective the Royal Canadian Engineers were called in.* (*See* Sappers Job.)

**Newfoundland:**

## IN THE TILL

THE resignation of Hon. Edward Russell from the post of Minister of Natural Resources set off an old-time political argument in the House of Assembly. Russell said he left the Government because he thought it was heading for financial ruin.

Premier J. R. Smallwood was quick to refute this statement, saying the position of the Newfoundland Government is "sounder than that of any other provincial government in Canada." The Newfoundland public debt amounted to $14 a head, whereas Quebec's was $90 and New Brunswick's $200. In fact, continued the Premier, Newfoundland has no public debt at all, for although the debt amounts to $5 million "we have many times that in the till."

■ Home with the first load of seal pelts is the *Arctic Sealer,* of Shaw Steamships, Halifax. The boat was manned by 101 Newfoundland sealers under the guidance of veteran Captain Sid Hill who made his 46th trip to the icefields. The Captain deplored early killing by Norwegian sealers of the very young seals but was forced to fall in line. He advocated international control so that proper killing dates could be established.

**Saskatchewan:**

## NICE NUGGET

PERUSING the annual report of the Canadian Wheat Board, Joe Phelps of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union noticed that the board handled 1,435,955,000 bushels of wheat during the five-year term of the grain pool. Most of this, of course, was bought from farmers, but the board said 8,368,413 bushels were purchased from "agents"—meaning the various wheat pools and line elevator companies.

This interested Joe, since it meant that grain worth around $12,000,000 had been sold by the elevator concerns for which they had not paid—in other words that represented "overages" or grain taken from farmers when they delivered their wheat. That was a neat little parcel for Joe—here was "legalized robbery" and he wants action. This week he has a date with the Board of Grain Commissioners and the SFU boss intends to see what they will do about it.

He argues wheat pools may return their share of "overages" to members through patronage dividends but the line elevator companies, he says, have had a nice nugget. There'll be plenty heard about these overages before the question is hushed.

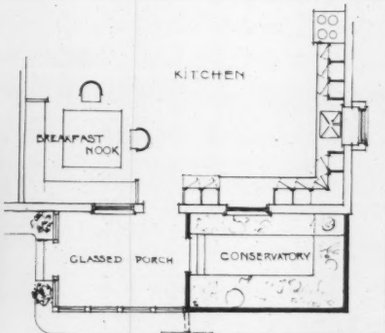
## BENEFICENT BOMB

EAGERLY sought by many universities, a cobalt "bomb" is to be housed this summer at the University of Saskatchewan hospital where it will be used in deep cancer treatment. The "bomb", which actually has nothing to do with explosives, is said to have the same power as an X-ray machine of 2,000,000 volts, and is the equivalent of 1,500 grams of radium, which at current prices would be worth $30,000,000.

The bomb, coming to Saskatoon from Chalk River, is made radioactive at Canada's atomic plant and is the first of its kind in the world. It will travel to Saskatoon in a special lead container. On arrival it will be put in a "treatment head" which weighs a ton. It will produce radiations which will penetrate deeper than standard therapy machines now in general use. The radioactive material in the centre of the bomb is only as large as four quarter dollars placed one on the other and it will last for only 10 years, when it will require re-activating. Its use at the university hospital will be supervised by Dr. H. E. Johns, physicist to the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission, and by Dr. T. A. Watson, director of cancer services (SN, Oct. 18, 1949).

Years ago scientists called any quantity of radium exceeding three

# *Ignore cold winds blowing with green things growing . . .*

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grams a "bomb" and the title has now carried over to radio-active cobalt. It is an entirely Canadian development by Canadian atomic researchers. Elaborate precautions are being made to protect patients and the staff who will operate the mass.

**Saskatchewan:**

## TANTALUS CROP

FEDERAL Government action, together with pronouncements by Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner at Saskatoon indicate that the payment of $65,000,000 for wheat under the U.K. agreement, is final. But there's a joker in the pack: there are not enough boxcars in western Canada to move the wheat into saleable positions and unless something is done quickly, farmers of the west stand to lose millions of dollars.

Country elevators are still clogged with 170 million bushels with another 150 million bushels held on farms awaiting delivery. It is estimated that to move this grain to the lakehead will require 1,200 cars a day from April 1 to July 31. Even this number of cars per day would still leave 80 million bushels in storage as a carry-over into the next crop year. A year ago this time, 600 cars daily were moving grain eastward.

Accordingly, the pool has asked the Federal Government to set up a transport controller to allocate cars and shipping between industries on a basis that would ensure a fair share of boxcars to the movement of grain. The Government of the province has echoed this by means of a resolution which passed the Legislature.

**British Columbia:**

## TEST CASE

IN British Columbia, Catholics must pay general school taxes which go to support Protestant schools. Out of their own pockets, they maintain separate Catholic schools to which they send their children.

For years they have asked for an adjustment; opponents have argued they should not operate "private" schools.

In Coquitlam school district, one of the rare predominantly French-Canadian areas in B.C., Catholics operate their own inadequate school bus system. They asked the school board for financial help in operating a better system. The board refused on the grounds that the Department of Education wouldn't sanction the expenditure.

Catholics took the matter in their own hands. They locked out the 820 pupils from the two Roman Catholic schools, Our Lady of Lourdes and Our Lady of Fatima. The idea was to "force the hands" of the public school board.

The school board, conscious of the law which says students must go to school, said "Send your children to us." Catholics did, overloaded the school system and momentarily expected it to "call the bluff" of the school board.

—CP from DN

"ROCKY" IN TOKYO: *Brig. John M. Rockingham, Canadian Special Force Commander, at Haneda Airport, Tokyo, with Brig. F. J. Fleury (right), head of the Canadian Military Mission. During his visit, Brig. Rockingham conferred with Lt.-Gen. Ridgway and spent a few days with the Patricias at the new battlefront.*

## IN THE MIDDL

BC's unpopular Hospital Insurance [illegible] running into direct opposition. Labor groups have taken up the protest against the government's increase in premiums to $33 a year for the single man, $42 for families, are asking their employers not to make the monthly deductions. Employers, fearful of trouble from all-powerful unions, called in their lawyers, wondered what to do. The law says they *must* make the deductions. Their employees are directing that they stop it. At week's end, the employer seemed to be caught in the middle, puzzled what to do.

**Ontario:**

## MOVING IN

FOR more than a year Premier Frost shunned rent control. It was a job purely for the Dominion, he contended. A province couldn't do it properly.

A short time ago, however, with federal controls ending on April 1, he relented. He announced the province would step into the field. Last week it appeared that, more than stepping, it promised to wade.

As a first move the government announced it was taking over the federal laws and machinery holus bolus. But it was soon evident it didn't intend to leave them that way long.

A seven man committee of the Legislature was appointed to study the laws and regulations. And before the committee even met Attorney-General Dana Porter, one of the government representatives, let it be known that it intended to do a job.

There would be no more "rent-gouging", he promised. There would be some freedom for landlords. Those who had property still frozen at practically pre-war rents could look for some relief.

But tenants also were to be given

break. Properties which had been decontrolled under the federal laws would be brought back into line. And new properties completed since 1947 which had never been under control would learn what it was all about for the first time.

■ With the crash of a CF-100 jet plane near London, Ontario, last week, came the end of an Air Force legend. The Warren twins, well-known in the RCAF for their neck-and-neck wartime careers, were split when Flt.-Lt. Bruce Warren died at the controls of the fighter plane. Joining the service about the same time, the two airmen matched each other in training, operations, decorations and rank throughout the war. Lately Flt.-Lt. Warren was on loan to the A. V. Roe Company as a test pilot while his brother, Sqdn.-Ldr. Douglas Warren still served with the RCAF at Chatham, N.B. Meanwhile, a top-level investigation was being conducted into the mishap to the first all-Canadian jet fighter.

Quebec:

## A SECOND LOOK

IN MONTREAL, the probers are about to be probed.

This somewhat confusing situation came about because 233 citizens suddenly conceived the idea that perhaps all had not been as moral and bright as might be during the little more than two years when Pacifique Plante was Montreal's top crime buster as head of the police morality squad.

With this thought in mind, these citizens put their names to a petition asking that Plante's conduct in those years be probed, dug up the necessary legal fee of $1,000, and Associate Chief Justice O. S. Tyndale could do nothing but announce that the city had another probe on its hands.

The embarrassing part about the whole thing is that while this probe is being readied, Plante himself is the man conducting a probe into vice conditions in the city. He says—and has been attempting to prove it for the last two months—that more than 70 police and ex-police officers, and city councillors have allowed games of chance to flourish and fattened their bank accounts through tolerating houses of prostitution.

## BIG WHEELS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

it less necessary, security-wise, to be completely independent: the U.S. is neither so vulnerable nor so far away. But if we are to be sure of getting the weapons we need, when we need them, we have got to be tooled up and ready to produce. At long last decisions have been taken about what weapons it would be desirable from the Army's point of view to make here. The list ranges from the .300 carbine up to the 155 mm. howitzer and it covers ten to a dozen types. Now it is to be decided what our factory capacity is best suited to. The original order in each case will give the Army the stocks it needs to replace British-type equipment, but short of war there will be few long runs. The essential precaution is to have the capacity. That is the job which Crawford Gordon and all his men in the Production Branch of the new department are tackling.

The crisis bachelors of Ottawa are in for a hard summer.


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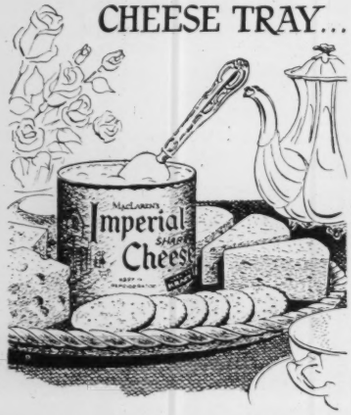


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SCIENCE

# MEDICINE FROM MOULDY CORN COBS

IT SEEMS a scientist is never off duty. Dr. G. A. Ledingham, head of the Prairie Regional Laboratory of the National Research Council, was visiting the farm of his parents at Hawarden, Saskatchewan, recently. He noticed an ear of corn which had a smut organism growing on it. The smut was fungus, and the mycology division of the Prairie Regional Laboratory is interested in fungi. When he went back to the lab, he took the ear of corn.

He gave it to Dr. R. H. Haskins, head of the mycology lab, who took the fungus from it and purified it, to get a pure culture. He found it had antibiotic qualities which killed off certain bacteria.

The type of bacteria killed off was the same that attacks cereal grains. Tests are now being carried out to determine whether cereal seeds could be treated with the antibiotic before planting to control the disease.

Dr. Haskins and his staff noticed that the corn smut fungus culture developed white crystals when grown in flasks that were put on a rotary shaker table. He passed the crystals along in pure white powder form to the carbohydrate chemistry laboratory, also part of the Prairie Regional Laboratory. Dr. R. U. Lemieux is working on the powder, trying to determine its exact chemical structure.

### Acted Like Penicillin

Dr. J. A. Thorn of the mycological chemistry laboratory found that the ustilagic acid in the culture and the crystals was the substance which had the antibiotic effect on the bacteria. Further tests indicated that the culture attacked the same type of bacteria as penicillin. Once that was determined, the project received top priority.

The useful little culture also proved to contain Vitamin B12 as well. A mixture containing the culture was fed to mice and poultry by Dr. J. M. Bell and Prof. J. B. O'Neil of the University of Saskatchewan. (The Prairie Regional Laboratory is on the University campus.) They are testing to see what effect the vitamin will have on the growth of the creatures concerned.

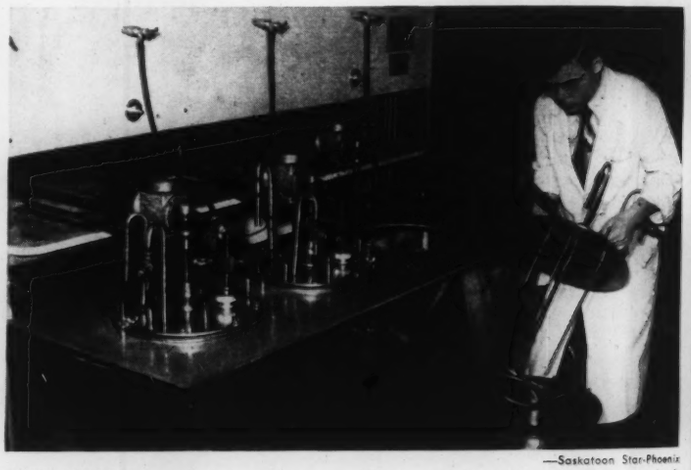
Tests are also being carried out on the effects of the culture on some of the fungi which cause disease in humans, in experiments being performed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, New York, and by some of the larger drug companies. But no chances are being taken on exploitation of the antibiotic by big companies. A patent which will be effective in Canada, Great Britain and the U.S. has been applied for.

One important point — the culture produces large amounts of crystals, so it will be relatively inexpensive to produce on a commercial basis.

The Prairie Regional Laboratory is equipped to turn out the culture on a moderate scale. It has three 250-gallon tanks, besides a 1,500-gallon one, with stirring and mixing facilities to promote quicker growth by aerating the culture. This setup could serve as a pilot plant.

—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

EXAMINATION *of the corn smut spores through a microscope was one of the first steps carried out by Dr. R. H. Haskins (above) who heads mycology division.*



—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

OPERATIONS *on a larger scale are possible in this five-gallon fermenter, which is being assembled by Dick Neilsen, lab assistant, prior to mixing the culture.*

—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

SEVERAL FLASKS *of the culture are shown here on a rotary shaker table, keeping it in motion continually, making it grow more quickly than ordinarily.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

# ANXIETY AND CONFIDENCE

## Maintaining Sound Balance Between Them In This Ragged Political Off-Season

by Willson Woodside

WE HAVE come to one of our periodic off-seasons. Human nature being what it is, they are probably unavoidable, and we shall just have to see it through, as we did that of last December.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

The fine fervor has gone out of the great surge of Western defence effort which produced the Eisenhower command. In Canada there is no deader topic than the means by which we shall raise the men to do our full share, in time to avert danger.

In the U.S., a Congress which complained in December that General Marshall was not asking for enough, is now stalling over granting him his Universal Military Training Plan, and has sought to limit the troops which President Truman can commit to the defence of Europe. The President's popularity and prestige are at the lowest point since he took office; and public interest has turned to the revelations of the crime and graft investigations.

In Britain, the Government, by every poll indication and by the admission of the Labor Party in not seeking a new election, has lost its mandate. Parliament is coming apart at the seams, in the most disorderly and even rowdy debates since the Irish members left Westminster.

In France, a Government hanging on by the skin of its teeth is a more common sight. There an election is constitutionally required this year, but the governing coalition cannot agree on an electoral reform which will cut down Communist representation without hurting one of its own parties.

WE ARE in a period, in short, in which Western weakness is more evident than Western strength. Hence it is that we see weak Middle Eastern states emboldened to clamor against Western oil concessions and Western control of the Suez Canal. And hence we see the Soviets spinning out weeks of fruitless talks in the Big Four deputies' meeting in Paris, finding encouragement in their theory that, in time, the West must "inevitably" disintegrate.

There may be something in their belief that the talks themselves help to take the steam out of the Western effort, holding out as they may to some of our people the hope that a "deal" is still possible which will make a painful rearmament sacrifice unnecessary—but I think not much. The Western delegations have shown themselves clear-eyed and have held together closely against the clumsy Soviet attempts to divide them.

One might wish devoutly that the Western powers faced this dangerous year of 1951 with strong governments, holding a clear mandate: a President Marshall in the States, with his calm determination and unchallenged prestige; a Prime Minister Churchill in Britain, with all of his great experience and his powers of inspiration; a Premier de Gaulle in France, in some miraculous way rendered democratic and cooperative. But we have to take things as they are, and there is not much use feeling tragic about them. The workings of democracy are highly unlikely to produce any such combination unless or until a great crisis occurs; but if it occurs, these leaders are there.

WHAT is needed, especially in times like these, is a proper balance between anxiety and confidence. There is reason enough for anxiety. For if the Soviets have been persuaded by their experience in Eastern Europe that it is necessary to use the Red Army to spread their doctrine and their empire throughout Europe (and Stalin wrote Tito in 1948 that this was one of the lessons of the war aftermath) then they must see that this year will be more favorable to such a move than next year, and next year better than the year after, the date set for the maturity of present Western defence plans.

We know that Moscow is determined to suppress in some way the damaging heresy of Tito; and all the reports of the strengthening of the satellite armies with Soviet weapons

To Gen. MacArthur:
In the future all political pronouncements must be cleared with The Government of the United States.
P.S.: Honest, no fooling this time.
HERBLOCK

—Herblock in Washington Post

ANXIETY: *The pronouncements of General MacArthur continue to cause acrimony: "File this with the others."*

—International

CONFIDENCE: *Behind the present political uncertainty men of highest ability and integrity, like U.S. Defence Mobilizer Wilson (left) and Defence Secretary Marshall carry on with their task of strengthening the power of the West.*

argue that Stalin planned another "Korea" of Yugoslavia this spring.

The weakening of the Middle Eastern flank in Iran, which Soviet agents must have done their utmost to promote, is an obvious preparation for such a move. And the fact that the Western powers have not declared outright that they will fight for either Iran or Yugoslavia, and have a large part of their ready military forces tied down indefinitely in the Far East, must be a strong temptation to Soviet action.

But Stalin cannot hope for a quick grab of this whole flank position, against the resistance of the determined Turks and Yugoslavs. There would be a struggle of weeks or months a war crisis would develop, and he could not be sure that it would not spread into a general war.

EVEN a limited grab of the "soft spot" of Iran would hold its dangers. If he sought merely to install a left-wing government by a *coup d'état*, that would not give him an outright grip on the Anglo-Iranian fields in the south of the country, or the great refinery of Abadan, which is on the Persian Gulf and open to our naval protection. If he moved in the Red Army, there would be a war scare which would at least spur Western rearmament, if it didn't bring intervention.

And though he would have deprived Britain of the oil, he still wouldn't have secured much of it for himself. For the oil transport route is at sea level, through the Suez Canal; there is no pipeline northward over the mountains of Iran and it would be a tremendous task to build one. To add Iran's present oil production to his own supply, Stalin has also to command Suez; though he could of course begin drilling in the northern part of Iran, where Russia has long sought to secure a concession.

Thus, to parody a famous phrase of Litvinov's, aggression has become indivisible, or very nearly so. Soviet Russia covets control of Germany above anything else in the world. Stalin seems to have believed, in building up the East German "People's Police" with its "ready squad" shock units, that Western Germany might be seized in a Korea-type operation. But in showing his hand in Korea he brought a strengthening of Western forces in Germany, so that that country cannot now be taken without a general war.

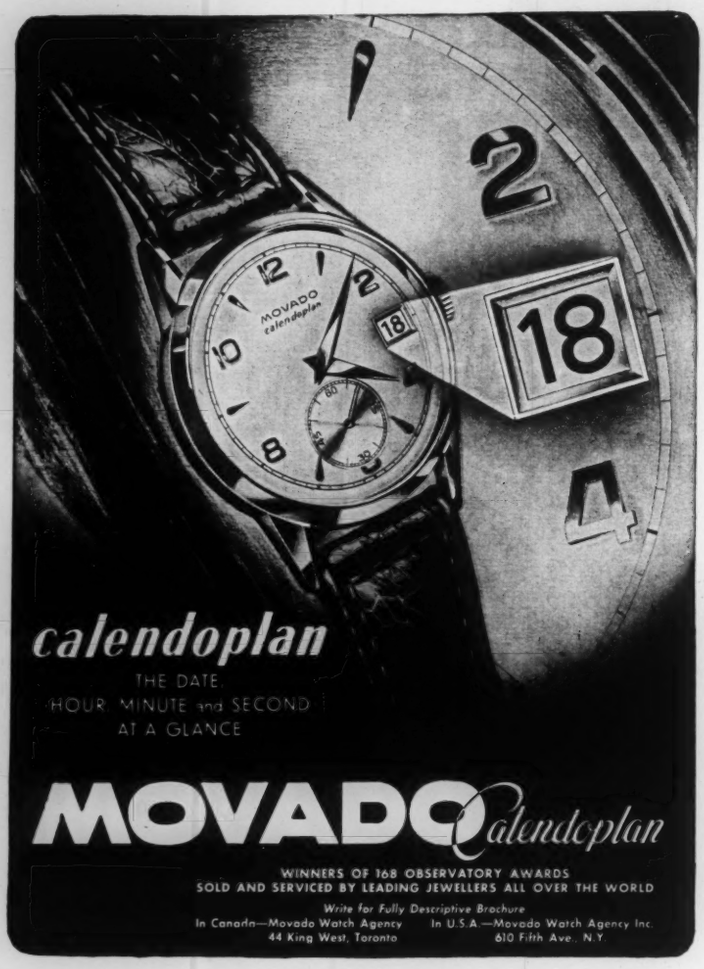
But before Russia will risk general war over Germany, she should secure the flank position Yugoslavia-Greece-Turkey-Iran which covers her very vitals (just as Hitler secured this flank before attacking Russia). And now a move against this flank holds a risk of general war, with the Americans anxious to bring Greece and Turkey into the Atlantic Pact, encouraging Tito, and greatly strengthening their air and sea strength in the Mediterranean.

So while the dangers persist, there is also reason for confidence. Stalin knows, and we should realize, that although our politicians are temporarily at sixes and sevens our military leaders are proceeding under the directives they already have to turn the potential strength of the West into actual strength. I think it can be assumed that Stalin, who has shown his caution on many occasions, does *not* want to challenge that vast potential in a general war. The worst thing about our present phase of political fumbling is that he might fool himself that cheap, safe grabs are still possible.

## INSIDE MacARTHUR

THE ONLY quick, sure answer John Gunther got from anyone in Tokyo, in his quest for a solution to "The Riddle of MacArthur" (Musson, $3.00) was from a Japanese who snapped: "Not a simple man!"

The controversial soldier is presented, first of all, as a man of high intelligence, "packed with brains." His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mark during his four years at West Point averaged over 98 per cent. He was the youngest major-general in the U.S. Army, the youngest superintendent of West Point, the youngest chief-of-staff. At 55 he had passed out the top—so he became a field marshall in the Philippines!

"He never forgets *anything*." In 1950 he recounted vividly and accurately to Gunther the details of a conversation they had had in Manila in 1938. Like most "men of destiny" he is a supreme optimist; he has "never had a single moment of pessimism in his entire life."

His inaccessibility is calculated. He feels that he understands Oriental psychology, and that the Japanese will respect him more if he is seldom seen. This practice has been carried so far that since 1945 he has only hes serious conversation with a dozen Japanese leaders.

But while this attitude does seem to impress the Japanese, it has the opposite effect on many Americans. Gunther freely admits that MacArthur is as vain as the Earl of Essex, and a "ham actor" with his strutting and bombast. But there are those among his utterly devoted entourage who compare him to Alexander the Great, or quite simply assert that he is "the greatest man who ever lived."

Gunther found that in private MacArthur can speak in a modest voice, be gay and even shy. His manner is almost as winning as Roosevelt's was; he is an outstanding conversationalist. All of which makes Gunther wonder how one who talks so well can write so badly.

THE author has obviously come under MacArthur's spell, and goes so far as to compare his character and his career as proconsul abroad with Julius Caesar's. Yet he points out a number of serious military blunders, and makes quite a point of the fact that, with ten hours warning after Pearl Harbor, MacArthur still allowed his planes to be destroyed on the ground in the Philippines. He questions MacArthur's policy of having no deputy in any of his four posts: "there is no second man in the MacArthur organization." There are only old camp followers around MacArthur; he will not have fresh, first-rate assistants, he is almost incapable of taking advice and extremely sensitive to criticism.

MacArthur's immense ego is central to his character, and is basic in such controversies as he is presently engaged in with Washington Administration. With his brilliant intellect, lofty mind and high sense of duty, it is apparently beyond him to question that he "knows best" and can manage things for the best. "Petty" political maneuvers and even the views of serious U.S. newspapers are beneath his consideration. But if he were "sacked" and ordered home by Mr. Truman, his commander-in-chief, that would be a different matter. "There has been no instance in his career of specific refusal to obey an order."

Gunther may not have solved the riddle of MacArthur in this book. But surely he has done better in opening up this extremely complex character to view than by passing a slick judgment on it.—*W.W.*

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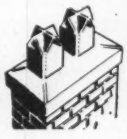
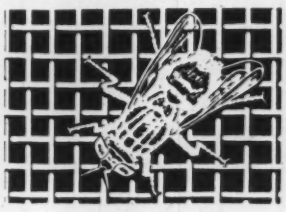
**43.** Wells usuaHy provide water supply, if house is located in the country, though sometimes water can be piped from a spring or lake. Choice of well is based on depth at which water is likely to be found. Always test for purity—filtering and chlorinating equipment may be needed. In hard water areas, water softeners pay for themselves. Store rainwater in cisterns.



**46.** Chimney should extend 2 ft. above roof ridge. Tile lining is recommended for furnace and fireplace flues. Concrete cap and tile tops provide protection. Minimum size for furnace flue, 8½ ins. square; fireplace flue, 8½ by 13 ins. If set side by side, flue lining joints should be staggered. A basement clean-out door is required for each flue. To prevent fire, wood framing should not come closer than 2 ins. to chimney.



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## PEOPLE

### QUESTION OF TIME

■ **Flt. Lt. Albert Alton Bishop** of Erskine, Alberta, has just received a DFC for sinking a German U boat during World War II. After his aircraft crashed into the sea, he held up a companion who had no life-saving jacket and who was unable to swim. They were rescued by a naval vessel. The award was presented in Halifax by the **Hon. J. A. D. McCurdy,** Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. Flt. Lt. Bishop is now Chief Flying Instructor of the operational training unit at the RCAF's base at Greenwood, NS.

■ **Pte. Tom Downie,** 18, of Winnipeg arrived back from the Korean war along with nine wounded men. "No, I'm not wounded," he told reporters at Vancouver airport. "I'm being deported—sort of." He was in the front

—CP

PTE. DOWNIE: *Army caught up.*

line for five weeks as part of a Bren gun crew before the Army caught up with him. "They pulled me out of the line right then—six days ago—and told me I'd have to wait in Canada until I reach 19, legal combat age." He'll be 19 on June 21. "You can bet all your money I'll get back in the line just as soon as they'll let me," he added.

### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

■ After a long search, Orson Welles's final choice for Desdemona to his own Othello is **Susanne Cloutier,** daughter of the King's Printer in Ottawa. Susanne has modelled in New York and appeared in Canadian, U.S. and French films. When she joined Charles Laughton's Shakespeare class two years ago in Hollywood, the actor predicted she might one day be "the greatest Juliet of her time." The film will be premièred in Paris shortly.

■ Alderman **Bill Gray** of Saskatoon suggested to City Council members that "maybe a highfalutin name" might entice someone into the post of dog-catcher. "Canine supervisor" and "pooch prosecutor" were suggested. "We hope we can get someone this year," said City Commissioner **Harold**

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16-b

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TOWN HALL, BOGNOR REGIS, SUSSEX, ENGLAND

## PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16-a

**Balfour.** "We try hard every year but it's very difficult." They then voted the sum of $850 for the "dog pound maintenance and dog catcher" budget item.

■ The New York Drama Critics' Circle chose the anti-Communist "Darkness at Noon", now on Broadway, as the best American play of the year. Dramatization is by Sidney Kingsley from the novel by Arthur Koestler. The part of Bogrov, the tortured sailor, is played by **Randolph Crowe** of Toronto under the stage name of **Norman Roland.** He is also acting as stage manager and understudying another role in the play.

TORTURED sailor: *Norman Roland.*

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## THEN AND NOW

### APPOINTMENTS

**Col. R. L. Purves,** Victoria, BC, Director of the Royal Canadian Armored Corps, is the new Chief of Staff, Canadian Army Staff, Washington. He succeeds **Brig. A. E. Wrinch,** Hazelton, BC, who has been appointed Deputy Quartermaster General.

**Assistant-Commissioner C. E. Rivett-Carnac** of the Regina RCMP, has been appointed to command RCMP forces in BC.

### HONORS

**J. A. H. Henderson,** Montreal, has been elected 1951 President of the Dominion Council of Professional Engineers.

### RETIREMENTS

**Prof. F. E. Wagg;** this spring, from the staff of Regina College.

**Brig. G. P. Morrison,** Quebec City, Deputy Quartermaster General of the Canadian Army, retires in June.

### DEATHS

**Maj.Gen. Thomas Louis Tremblay,** CB, CMG, DSO, ED, 64, famous Quebec soldier who commanded the Royal 22nd Regiment in World War I; in hospital in Quebec City.

**Lady Steele,** 92, widow of Maj.-Gen. Sir Samuel Benfield Steele, KCMG, CB, MVO, and a direct descendant of the last Marquis de Lotbinière; in Montreal.

**Alderman Charles H. Hosterman,** MBE, District Marine Agent in Halifax for the Department of Transport; after a prolonged illness, in Halifax.

**Dr. M. J. Fillmore,** 62, well-known Advocate, NS, physician and philanthropist; in Advocate.

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

# AUSSIE'S 64-YEAR FIGHT

## Victory Over the Rabbit Pest Now in Sight Through Mosquito-borne Myxomatosis

*Sydney.*

IN 1887 the New South Wales Government offered a $125,000 prize for a method of successfully exterminating the rabbits which had become a costly pest. The great Louis Pasteur submitted a suggestion: the use of chicken cholera. It was found that it would kill rabbits—but they had first to be caught and inoculated individually.

Other proposals called for the spreading of smallpox, tuberculosis, hydrophobia and a dozen other diseases among the rabbit millions, but the rabbits proved uncooperative. A Royal Commission reported that the only solution seemed to be to trap the rabbits or dig them out of their warrens, and the prize offer was withdrawn.

Since then such things as the introduction of ravenous ants from South Africa have been suggested as cures; while from Ireland came a proposal to arm the whole Australian population with shillelaghs! With the rise of science, an American suggested the bombarding of the rabbits, which have super-sensitive ears, with high-frequency waves from a machine of his invention.

But until this past year no human agency has been effective in reducing the rabbit pest; only drought and bush fires have kept it down. Though many millions of skins went into the picturesque slouch hats which Aussie troops sported in the recent war, this made no appreciable difference. The rabbits have continued to cost Australia some $150,000,000 damage to grass and crops per year. The return on the carcasses and skins of those trapped is less than a quarter of this sum.

Now, however, the Australians have found a deadly rabbit-killer. It is the virus disease *myxomatosis*, carried by mosquitoes. Along the waterways of New South Wales thousands of rabbits are dying of it daily. And so far as is known today, it kills only rabbits.

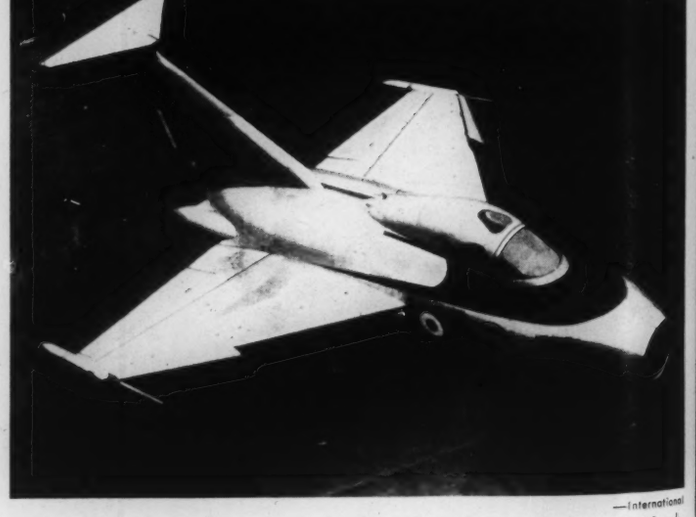
The campaign is carried on with grim satisfaction from a "war office" in Sydney. On large-scale wall maps pink-headed pins radiate from Balldale, near Corowa, where the first virus-smeared traps were set last December. The pink lines of death now follow along the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers and many other waterways.

### Graziers Eagerly Help

"It's hard to say where the disease is now," remarks W. L. Hindmarsh, the Director. "It is spreading rapidly. But no mosquito ever born could have flown the distance between some outbreaks. Farmers are helping to spread the disease by carrying infected rabbits to far-away places. Some graziers are offering five to ten shillings for a live rabbit in the early stage of infection."

The campaign comes up against a real difficulty, however, in that mosquitoes thrive only in the watered areas. Scientists are now seeking another carrier to penetrate into the drier inland areas. If such a carrier can be found, the rabbit in Australia is doomed. And even if it cannot, the gain will still be great.

*—William Fitter, OFNS*



—International

NEW BRITISH *research plane: First photo of Fairey FD-1, flown in March. A tail-less plane, it has had small tail assembly fitted for initial testing. Besides main parachute brake it has air brakes and wing-tip parachutes, to relieve wheel brakes during the pull-up after landing. Its speed is not given.*

U.S. AFFAIRS

# NOW IT'S OVER-OPTIMISM

## While Marshall Warns Effort Only Begun Nation Measures Strength Day by Day

*Washington.*

GENERAL Marshall, the Secretary of Defence, has told the American people that, at a time when international tension is more serious than it was last November, he is astonished by the relaxation of public support for the American long-term defence effort.

General Marshall was speaking mainly for the benefit of those Congressmen who are resisting his measures for increasing the numbers of men to be called up for military service. He probably "laid it on" a bit.

—Brooks in Birmingham News

THE short pull: *"Ho-hum, I can almost hear Communism breaking up."*

But anybody living here must see signs every day that the Americans are nothing like so concerned with the defence effort as they were three months ago.

I think there are three reasons for this. First, success in Korea has made people cheerful to the point of complacency. Second, a series of domestic scandals and televised crime investigations has drawn people's minds from Korea to home affairs. Third, the Four-Power talks in Paris have made them feel that though you can't do business with the Russians the latter prefer talking to war.

In a way it is comforting to see that the Americans have cooled off from the heat they worked up around Christmas. The danger is that they may cool off so much that their preparedness suffers and the Russians or Chinese may take advantage to launch a fresh *coup*. American opinion would then rise to the boil again. It is out of these boiling points rapidly following periods of coolness that the first bubble of World War III could burst.

## "WETBACK" INVASION

IT IS ESTIMATED that about a million "wetbacks" crossed into the United States from Mexico last year, most of them making for the cotton, citrus and vegetable-growing areas in Arizona and the San Joaquim Valley of California. They get the name from the commonly used method of border crossing, by swimming or wading the Rio Grande.

They can easily get across the 1600-mile border between the Gulf of Mexico and San Diego, as it is guarded by only 900 U.S. patrolmen—and they can as easily go back, as a great many of them do after the season's work. Once across, they can mingle with the 3,000,000 Mexican-Americans in the South-West. But their cheap labor is a millstone on the efforts of these compatriots to raise their standard of life, for many employers are not above using the threat of exposure to impose a virtual peonage on the "wetbacks."

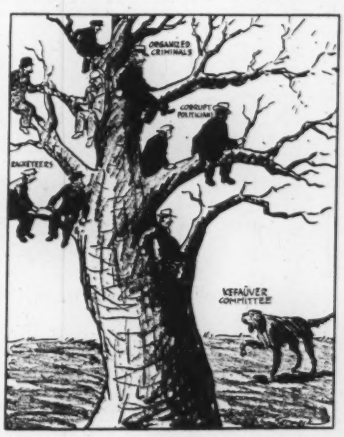
The U.S. is now becoming concerned about this problem, and there is talk of strengthening the border patrol. Such a carelessly-guarded frontier could be crossed by Communist agents, as well as "wetbacks."

## "GOOD" GOVERNMENT

AMONG the many places in the United States which are lively to live in is Polk County, in the south-east of mountainous Tennessee. Once again the County Court has been persuaded not to sit—this time by 200 men armed with guns.

All this started in 1948 when some citizens, mostly demobbed GI's formed what they called the Good Government League, to defeat at the next elections the nominees of Sheriff Burch Biggs, a Democrat, who had been running Polk County for twenty years.

The opinion of Congress seems to have been that on the whole Burch Biggs and his boys were a good deal




—Carmack, Christian Science Monitor

TREED

preferable to the Good Government League lads; for during this last winter, the Congressmen from that area got through a number of Bills at Washington, which put the GGL out of business.

But when the County Court assembled to apply these Bills it was prevented by fifty or sixty armed men. So far, it is the League who are doing the restraining. Is it "good" government or "gun" government?—*OFNS*

# More alertness . . . *less danger from CANCER*

**Although cancer ranks second** among the causes of death in our country, headway is being made against it. In fact, medical science is making such progress against this disease that there are now *four chances out of five* for curing some types of cancer—provided diagnosis is made early and proper treatment is carried out promptly.

One of the reasons why there is increasing hope of bringing cancer under control is that more and more people are facing the facts about this disease. They are learning its possible early "warning signs" and are seeing their doctor as soon as they notice any of them.

**These Are Cancer's "Warning Signs"**

1. Any lump or thickening, especially in the breast, lip, or tongue.
2. Any irregular or unexplained bleeding.
3. Any sore that does not heal, particularly about the mouth, tongue, or lips.
4. Progressive change in the color or size of a mole, wart, or birthmark.
5. Loss of appetite or continued indigestion.
6. Any persistent hoarseness, sore throat or difficulty in swallowing.
7. Any persistent change in normal elimination.

**Pain is not usually an early symptom of cancer.**

These "warning signs" do not necessarily mean cancer. In fact, in the great majority of cases, they are due to other causes. They do, however, indicate that something is wrong—and that an immediate medical examination is advisable.

If the doctor finds cancer or conditions leading to it, he will recommend prompt treatment—usually complete removal by surgery, destruction by X-ray or radium, or by a combination of the two.

Surgical techniques are constantly being improved so that operations for cancer may be performed with a minimum of risk. Machines that emit X-rays of greater penetrating power are making this form of treatment more effective.

Medical science is continuing its search for other ways to attack cancer. For example, hormone therapy is of benefit in some types of cancer, even when the disease is advanced. In addition, the search is on to discover chemical compounds which will destroy cancer cells without harming normal cells. Studies are also continuing on tests to detect cancer early.

While the outlook for the conquest of cancer becomes more hopeful each year, alertness on the part of each individual is still necessary to curb it. That is why doctors urge prompt medical care at the first sign of trouble—for cancer can be cured in most cases if detected and treated early.

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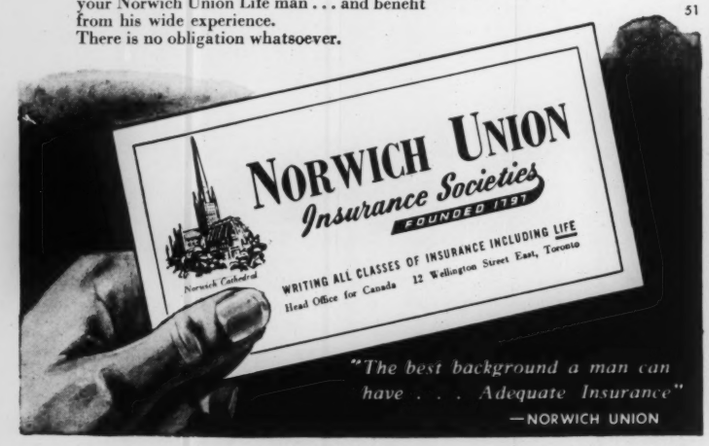
51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# BOOKS

## RATIONAL VIEW

**INDEPENDENT MEMBER—by A. P. Herbert—*British Book Service—$4.25.***

SIR ALAN HERBERT for some years represented Oxford University, *Punch* and common sense in the House of Commons at Westminster, so in his case a triple mandate was extinguished when the university seats were abolished.

The introduction of rational ideas into divorce and the licensing system were his favorite projects, and he succeeded to some extent in both. One of his last causes was the rescue of Newfoundland from Confederation, not from any hostility to Canada, but from the wholly reasonable feeling that the once free Dominion of Newfoundland could not effectually decide its own destiny without the leadership of its own Parliament—that a plebiscite imposed by an outside authority was not enough. He makes a good rational case for this idea too.

If this reviewer thought there was any chance of its producing a few more "independent members," he would start a fund to send copies of this book to every MP and MLA in Canada. But this country does not grow Herberts, and would never dream of tolerating such a thing as a "university seat." Let us be thankful for Chubby Power and Pouliot and let it go at that, and perhaps a couple of young Canadians will so profit by perusal of this substantial volume that they will be ready in time to fill their shoes. —*B.K.S.*

## THE SIMPLE HEART

**ROCK WAGRAM — by William Saroyan — *Doubleday—$3.50.***

IN HIS first novel since "The Human Comedy", Mr. Saroyan confirms his reputation as an amiable eccentric with a heart of gold and a style of writing that is calculated to exasperate more people than it delights.

"Rock Wagram" is the story of an Armenian barkeep who becomes a film star, marries a vapid juvenile, breeds a family and then discovers (to his—and the author's—apparent astonishment) that a simple heart isn't enough to prevent his marriage, and his life, from disintegrating.

The story is so chopped up and chivvied about that it becomes fantastically difficult to follow. The plot slips backward and forward through time with a quite dazzling disregard for chronology and the whole book is peppered with passages of italics which suggest a Greek chorus apostrophizing in the manner of the late Gertrude Stein.

The astonishing thing is that anything of value should emerge from this welter of muddled thinking, elliptical conversation and pompous literary nonsense, for there are a few isolated passages of real beauty, a few moments of genuine pathos; but to search for them in the rubble-heap of worn-out platitudes into which they have been tossed is scarcely worth the effort.—*J.W.*

—From "Independent Member"
A. P. HERBERT

## FAMILY CREDIT

**A VARIETY OF FALLON—by Carlos Fallon—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.50.***

A DESCENDANT of Irish adventurers, Spanish conquistadors and South American Indians, Carlos Fallon has not had to go outside the legends and history of his own family to find material for an entertaining book. On the Spanish side his ancestors have been prominent in Colombia since the days of the Emperor Charles V. The Irish strain entered the family when one Thomas Fallon, the author's great-grandfather, emigrated to Colombia in search of emeralds after some disagreement with the English police and fell in love with the daughter of an old Spanish family.

The author's own boyhood was spent partly in Bogota and partly in New Orleans, where his father was Colombian consul-general. After spending ten years in the Colombian navy, Mr. Fallon enlisted in the United States army, after Pearl Harbor. Some of his own adventures have been as interesting as those of his ancestors, and he recounts them with a charm and humor that do credit to both Spain and Ireland.—*J.L.C.*

## DOWN THE NOSE

**THE LONG WALK HOME—by Peter Medd—*Longmans, Green $2.50.***

LIEUTENANT-Commander Peter Medd was a Fleet Air Arm pilot who crashed in the Mediterranean in 1940 and was taken prisoner by the Italians. After the Italian Armistice in 1943, he escaped from a train in which he was being transported to Germany and began "the long walk home"—a 700-mile trek from Acqui, near Milan, to the British lines at Campobasso. He began his book—written from diary notes—after his return to England but was killed in a training accident before he had got it half finished. The narrative was completed by his travelling companion, Major F. C. Simms.

Medd had the makings of a writer: he was observant, intelligent and sensitive and he caught the mood and spirit of his surroundings; his descriptions of the Italian countryside and

the Italian peasantry are colorful and effective; he had a healthy appreciation of beauty and was obviously a man to whom personal freedom was a very precious commodity. He had only one flaw in his artistic make-up (and this applies in equal measure to his collaborator, Major Simms): an obstinate and inflexible faith in the superiority of the English gentleman over all other form of life—a faith untinged with compassion and almost unrelieved by humor.

When such a person attempts to probe the character of the Italian people (who, for better or worse, are very un-English) the result is at best faintly ridiculous, at worst downright offensive. The book is studded with references to "Wops" and "Dagoes", to "filthy habits" and "lack of guts"—though the success of the long walk was due in large measure to the friendliness and hospitality of the Italian people, from whom the authors never attempted to conceal their identity. This Anglo-Saxon arrogance is all the more offensive because it is so manifestly unintentional. "We had an alarm clock," says one of the authors, "and Mrs. Mosca to wake us (we always referred to her like that, she was too good to seem foreign) . . ." —*J. L. W.*

## ACROSS THE DESK

WINGLESS VICTORY—Anthony Richardson—*Ryerson—$2.50.*

HERE is one of the juiciest now-it-can-be-told stories of World War II. In nine weeks and five days after being shot down, Basil Embry, a RAF medium-bomber wing commander, beat his way from the north of France to the Spanish border and so to England. It was during May and June, 1940; the German hordes were rolling all over France. Embry managed to pack more close shaves into his evasion than conscientious fiction writers would even list. After return to duty, he was given a senior post in medium bomber command. But despite the urgings of war correspondents, editors, *et al.*, Embry's story remained his own. Now he has permitted his old squadron adjutant to set it down—and it's a crackerjack! Embry, incidentally, as chief of Fighter Command, now has the RCAF's Red Indian Squadron serving under him in England.

THE SALT AND THE SAVOR—by Howard W. Troyer—*Copp, Clark—$3.75.*

■ The setting is Indiana in 1850; the characters are the settlers, squatters, etc., who helped shape the life of the author's "Uncle Perry"; and the tradition is that of "Glengarry Schooldays" and "Tom Sawyer." Mr. Troyer tells the series of tales he heard in his own words, with now and then a pithy comment from Uncle Perry in italics. The book is a little old-fashioned but entertainingly written and some of the characters are highly flavorful.

ITALIAN ROUNDABOUT—by Agnes Rothery—*Dodd, Mead—$3.25.*

■ This is the seventh in a series of "roundabouts" written by Miss Rothery to introduce young people to the joys of foreign travel. It is chock-full of information about Italy, its famous places and its famous people; the writing is bright and breezy and the illustrations by Albert Orbaan are informative if not especially inspiring. For children from ten years up—but not too far up, of course.

A DICTIONARY OF VOCAL THEMES—compiled by Harold Barlow and Sam Morgenstern—*Ambassador—$6.00.*

■ How often have you searched your mind on hearing a snatch of music, trying to name correctly the composition? This "dictionary" carries on where you get stuck. Merely hum the first few notes, check up the ready reference and you are at once directed to the scored theme. The book contains the music of more than 8,000 themes together with the words for the tunes, first line and title index and notation index. With the first bar as your only clue you should be able, after a little practice, to identify almost any vocal composition.

THERE'S NO ESCAPE—by Ian Serraillier—*Clarke Irwin—$2.00.*

■ Boys eleven or so will be thrilled by this story of postwar intrigue. A young Englishman is parachuted into an eastern European country to rescue a famous scientist who has the secret of a radar-beam camera. There is a quick succession of escapes, searches, close pursuits, all of them dangerous episodes for the young hero—a relief from cowboy genre.


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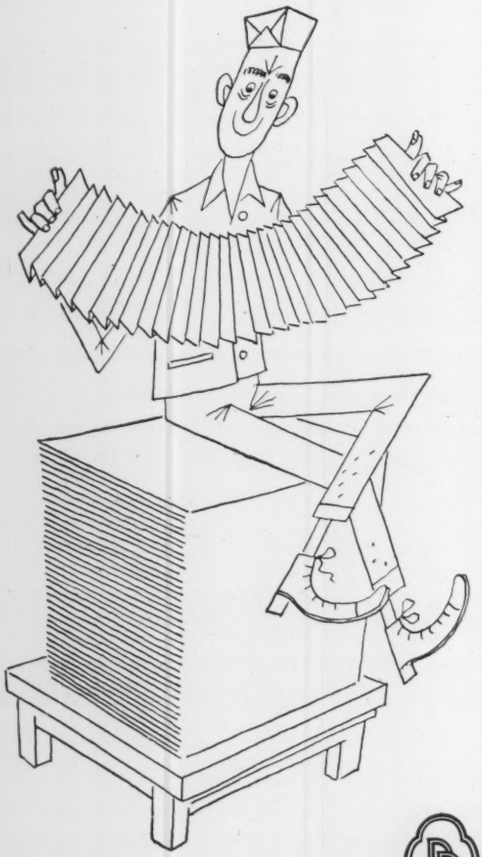

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## TWO TONGUES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

medical research with Leblond at McGill before they were available at Chalk River. Produced at Cambridge, Mass., they had to be brought in by train, and half their life was gone before arrival. Airline people were afraid to handle them for fear they might explode like an atom bomb.

And Dr. Z. Menschik, Assistant Professor of Anatomy and a native of Cracow, Poland, carried out an interesting experiment. In cooperation with the RCMP, he analyzed Eskimo fingerprints for racial characteristics; found evidence that indicated they are of the mongoloid type.

From a College with four or five professors and some 50 students, the University of Ottawa has grown to a far-flung institution, with over 300 teachers and an enrolment in excess of 3,500. This does not include 600-odd in its High School. Then there are the affiliated colleges, too: Notre Dame and Bruyère in Ottawa; four in Saskatchewan, at Gravelbourg, Wilcox, Battleford and Lebret; one each in Edmonton, Regina and Kitchener, Ont. St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, is a federated college and receives its degrees through the University.

While the focus of attention right now is on the School of Medicine, the Faculty of Arts is still strong. Enrolment for 1950-51 stands at 562 day students; the School of Graduate Studies has increased from 188 last year to 273 this year. And there are sizeable enrolments in the School of Nursing (125), Normal (152) and the School of Music (112).

Nor does the University of Ottawa draw more students from Quebec than from Ontario. In the current year, there are 2,364 students from Ontario as compared with 1,275 from Quebec. Of the total enrolment, 120 come from Eastern Canada, 192 from the West, 188 from the U.S. and 50 from other countries.

That Ontario considers the University important in its educational function is to be seen in the upping last month of Ottawa's grant in the Budget from $125,000 to $150,000. That it takes its recognized place with the other Canadian universities, the success of its graduates will testify.

—University Photo

DRAMA: *U of O plays "Dr. Faustus."*

*Green Thumb:*

# NATURE'S FENCE OF ROSES

**by Norman J. Scott**

FENCING has gone through a complete style cycle during the past hundred years. Although considered manmade, fences are really one of Nature's products. Earliest fence in this country was the old stump type. These have practically disappeared.

The snake split rail zigzag pattern fence followed stump fences. When industrial centres sprang up, modern steel wire fences became popular. Fencing methods may now be going back to Nature. The attention of many people is now focused on a new type of boundary line material. It not only serves the purpose of restraining and confining animals but also adds beauty and usefulness to the land.

Soon you will see row upon row of white-to-dark pink hedges crisscrossing the countryside. For ordinary farm purposes, the plants are left to grow naturally and very little trimming is required. *Rosa multiflora* is an import from Asia and is quite hardy. It grows very quickly, is of easy culture.

Farmers soon realized an additional advantage of *Rosa multiflora*. It is doing wonders for soil conservation. It tends to stop soil erosion and helps to break up the winds that whip across the fields lifting the soil from one field to another.

Wild life is especially appreciative of the undercover which this fence of roses provides. It supplies the birds with plenty of food during the fall and winter months in the form of myriads of red rose hips which cover every plant.

NO LONGER is it necessary to go into the fields with pliers, hammer, staples and barbed wire to repair fences. This fence mends itself while you sleep. If a slight gap develops, all the farmer does is to give that particular area a little heavy pruning and soon the space is taken up with lush, thorny growth.

In many parts of the United States, these plants are being supplied by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and Forestry Division in an effort to curb water erosion and reduce wind damage to the land. Nurserymen are the logical people to "manufacture" such a fence and, now, the *Rosa multiflora* song is being sung by nursery catalogues and nursery salesmen throughout the entire country.

Folks in towns and cities were not to be outdone by their country cousins. This year, many thousands of home owners and public institutions will take advantage of nature's fence to keep Junior in or the neighbor's dog out. They will set these plants in a trench which will be about one foot in width and possibly one foot deep.

Any garden or grain soil will support growth. In fact *Rosa multiflora* will grow in almost any kind of soil where there is a reasonable amount of nutrients.

Plants will be placed on 18-inch centres and by the time fall arrives, an appreciable barrier will have been set up. When the third growing season rolls around, your hedge will have attained a height of about four feet. Fortunately, *Rosa multiflora* lends itself very well to clipping and almost any shape may be obtained.

Compared to other types of fencing, the cost is negligible. Good sturdy nursery stock of *Rosa multiflora*, which will measure 12 to 18 inches when received from the nursery, can be obtained from various sources.

The price ranges (depending from where it is purchased) from about $7 to about $25 per 100 plants. When one considers that 100 plants will be sufficient to plant 150 feet of hedge this is a pretty inexpensive method of beautifying the home grounds, of providing privacy and a means of keeping the youngsters to their home territory.

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## LETTERS

### Darwinian Theory

THERE seems to be some misunderstanding of what is involved in the "Darwinian position" in the letter from J. C. W. Irwin in your issue of Feb. 26. All Darwin sought to demonstrate was that the many and various organisms which exist, or have existed, on earth arose from other, somewhat dissimilar, organisms which preceded them. He pointed out that all organisms varied amongst themselves in any one generation and suggested that gradual modifications had taken place over long periods by a process depending upon the survival in each generation of the individuals better adapted to their environment at the expense of those less well adapted. As to how the first organisms originated and as to how the variations in them and their successors came about are matters on which differences of opinion do exist among biologists. But the general thesis, that the organisms of today have arisen from modified predecessors which, in turn, originated from still earlier forms, is not a matter of dispute.

*Departure Bay, VI, BC.* C. BERKELEY

### Tighten Your Belt

MICHAEL YOUNG'S summation of the problem of meeting the new defence costs is an excellent presentation of the conflicting phases (SN, April 3) . . . I already am poking a fresh hole in my belt, in anticipation of Mr. Abbott's instructions for same when he presents his budget.

*Toronto, Ont.* T. R. COLEMAN

### Reference on Lying

DR. BLATZ'S article, "What you Should Know About Lying" (SN, Feb. 6), I found pithy, pertinent, provocative. Dealing with children, as I do, I am preserving it for reference.

*London, Ont.* ANN WURTELE

### Teen-Agers

YOUR series of articles on teen-agers seems to be one of the sanest reports on Canadian teen-agers I have ever read (SN, April 3) . . . I guess there is really a basic difference between teen-ager environment in Canada and that in the U.S. Or are the parents north of the border different from those south of it?

(MRS.) H. H. DOUGLAS

*Winnipeg, Man.*

### Sarnia Story

ON BEHALF of Directors and Members of the Sarnia Chamber of Commerce I thank you for the very fine story which appeared in your issue of March 27, "Sarnia's Busting Out All Over."

We appreciated the very thorough coverage that was given to the problems of the City, and the way it was handled by your reporter. Sarnia has been given a very great deal of favorable publicity in the past, but we do like the way your reporter handled his story.

*Sarnia, Ont.* CARL C. MANORE, Sec'y Manager.

ART

# CANADIAN IMPRESSIONISTS

## A Late Debut; A "Part-Time" Artist: Two One-Women Shows in Toronto

THERE ARE two one-man—or one-woman—shows currently in Toronto that offer a stimulating contrast of painting personalities. The two artists concerned, H. Mabel May and Paraskeva Clark, are two of the ablest women painters Canada has yet produced. Although less than 15 years separate them in age, they represent quite different phases in the development of our painting.

Miss Mabel May, whose works are showing at the Roberts Gallery, is primarily an impressionist painter. Although, as early as the twenties, she began to give a broad pattern to her design, her color has always remained closely linked to the broken-hue theories of Monet and his followers. Although, unlike Emily Carr, Miss May has not attempted any epic personal experiments in technique or design, her work nevertheless does bear the mark of a fully integrated aesthetic approach to painting.

Mabel Henrietta May was born at Montreal, in 1884. She began to paint at the early age of 12 and took her first formal training at the Montreal Art Association, under William Brymner. In the spring of 1912, she went abroad to study and, like many another young student in Paris, she came under the spell of the impressionists, especially Renoir. Shortly after her return to Canada, in 1913 and 1914 the young artist won Jessie Dow Awards for painting.

### Here and Abroad

Mabel May's early preoccupation with figure-painting was stimulated during the first war by commissions to paint women in munitions work for the Canadian War Memorials. The figure continued to dominate her art until the early 1920's when, stimulated by the example of the Group of Seven, she painted landscape in New England, along the lower St. Lawrence and through the Eastern Townships. During these trips, she frequently worked with A. Y. Jackson and with noted fellow-painters Clarence Gagnon and Edwin Holgate.

During the depression of the '30's, Miss May took up teaching and from 1938 until 1947 she was supervisor of art classes at the National Gallery in Ottawa. Last February, coinciding with her retirement to Vancouver, Mabel May held her first one-man show at the age of sixty-six. The reason for her long delayed "debut" was eminent proof of her personal modesty. Though represented by six paintings in the National Gallery of Canada and in most leading public collections, Mabel May had never considered herself "ready" for a solo show until she had been painting for more than half-a-century!

The 30-odd works currently on view at the Roberts Gallery fairly represent Miss May's talents. Covering several decades of her painting activity, the exhibition presents landscapes, still-lifes and figure-pieces, all in her own encrusted brand of impressionism.

—National Gallery

WOMAN *And Child: H. Mabel May.*

The painting of Toronto's Paraskeva Clark, on view at Laing's Gallery, is tied as closely to Cézanne's postimpressionism as Miss May's is to impressionism. Mrs. Clark is more concerned with the plane-structure of her images than in the passing accidents of atmospheric light. Yet, with that basic difference, both of these artists are fundamentally concerned with realizing their conceptions through means of color.

Born in Leningrad, in 1898, Paraskeva Clark first studied art there at the Soviet "Free Studios". There, from 1918 until 1921, she came under the influence of Petrov-Vodkin, one of the best of Russia's early modernists. A follower of Cézanne, Petroff-Vodkin was an ardent theorist as well as an able painter, and there is little doubt that his influence has remained dominant with Mrs. Clark throughout her career.

Before coming to Canada, in 1931, Paraskeva Clark worked as a salesgirl in Paris. In Toronto, she soon resumed her painting, which she had neglected for most of her eight-year sojourn in France. She soon adapted her abilities to the Canadian scene which was not too different from the crisp atmosphere of her native city?

Paraskeva Clark calls herself a "part-time" painter. Being a housewife and mother, she fits her painting as best she can into her daily domestic routine. She paints the life she knows about her, and takes her themes wherever she happens to be: still-life from her kitchen, a view from the backyard, or Georgian Bay on a holiday. Her collection of 36 paintings, currently on view, reveal that, within necessarily restricted limits, Mrs. Clark has her own personal technique for portraying the more muted moments of the passing scene.—*P.D.*


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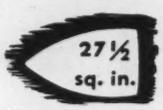


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—Maurice Petit

—Maurice Petit

—Georges Martin

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PLAID TAFFETA (l.) *in red, black, grey, forms flat cap-like crown over narrow brim of Italian straw. Worn level. "Daumartin" by Françoise Ray.*

MIMOSA VELVET *and black straw. Aptly named "De l'autre côté de la Rue". By Claude St. Cyr.*

PART 2

# We Found a New World

by Svetlana Gouzenko

SOVIET EMBASSY *in Ottawa: Scene from the movie, "The Iron Curtain".*

IN THE *preceding article Svetlana Gouzenko told how—five years after their dramatic flight from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa—she and her husband and children now live the peaceful Canadian way of life. She told how they have become part of the community; what the ordinary homely things, the conveniences and luxuries, most of all the spiritual values, taken for granted by Canadians mean to a woman who grew up behind the Soviet's Iron Curtain.*

MUSIC, new songs, new musical comedies, new moving pictures—there is so much of everything in Canada that even yet it amazes me.

Everything that is good in the field of opera and the ballet in Russia was written long before the revolution, while the modern songs are merely coarse war propaganda and shameless praise of Stalin. But even these inartistic productions change barely at all; as formerly, the radio broadcasts hits of 10 to 20 years ago. Here, many songs "grow old" in the course of a few weeks. Such comparisons speak of the rapid tempo of life in Canada and the U.S., and the terrible stagnation of life in Russia. Stagnation, unchangeability—that is the trademark of dictatorship. Stalin and the Politburo are afraid of all change as bearing in it the seeds of the idea of a change in authority.

TENSE *moment in movie of Gouzenkos' story.*

Painting is also widespread in Canada—merely as a hobby, a pleasant pastime, as well as the work of professional artists. In pre-revolutionary Russia the art of painting stood on a high level. The canvasses of Sourikov and Repin, hanging in the art galleries of Moscow, speak of their skill and talent. Soviet propaganda, blaring every day about the damned Tsarism which, allegedly, strangled everything living, is silent, however, about the faet that these artists, coming from an ordinary class of society, were able to find a channel for their talent at that time. The so-called bright and happy Soviet life has not yet given birth to a single great name in the realm of art.

Of course, the routine works—"Stalin at Tsaritsin", "Stalin with Children", "Stalin with Something or Other or Around Something or Other"—flourish. But with all the will in the world it would be difficult to call them masterpieces.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA shouts a lot about the inequality between men and women in the capitalist countries, calling this barbarism. Everyone has his own personal opinion on that score, but here I can express my opinion without the risk of being accused of some kind of right, left or other tendency, with all their serious consequences. Here—I don't care! It's a free country. I think as I want to, I say what I want to. If you don't want to listen—don't. *It's a free country!*

In Russia there is indeed full equality between men and women—in the physical respect. There a woman can be a stevedore, a steel smelter, a miner in the pit and so on. That gives an ambitious woman the opportunity of being a dray horse on production and, in addition to that, to remain a mother and housewife; for the most highly gifted man can not replace a woman in that field!

There is some equality in the political relation; thus, at election time women can mark their ballot with the one name of the "all-national candidate" on an equal basis with men, that is—just as for men, so for women, there is no choice. There is only one party, one opinion dictated from above, and nobody asks you for your opinion.

There is only one woman in the Soviet Government, and at that she had to become Molotov's wife before becoming a minister. There is something fishy about this equality.

Personally, I believe that men and women are equal in their mental relation—surely every man was born of a woman. However, every wife considers herself more clever than her husband as, after all, she caught her husband.

WE ARE CONTINUALLY being astonished by the large number of healthy old people and children in Canada. Seldom will you see a grey haired old man in Russia, notwithstanding that grey hairs appear usually in the middle thirties. The people haven't time to grow grey, life is cut off considerably earlier. Death is considered normal between 45 and 55 years. (The members of the Politburo—are an exceptional phenomenon. The length of their life depends on their political and not physical sturdiness.) Ordinary people are weary from the nervous, uneasy life, exhausted by the everlasting malnutrition and lack of sleep.

Equally rare in Russia are large families, in spite of all the efforts of the Government to make them popular, to the extent of awarding mothers with gold medals—"Hero-mother". Large families can be found only in the backwoods and are explained, not because they can afford children, but simply by ignorance of the physical rules of nature. It is strictly prohibited by the Soviet Government to publish any kind of books about birth control or to sell any kind of prophylactic. In the cities, where the necessary knowledge is drawn from the advice of a compassionate neighbor, families have seldom more than two children.

In Russia, the daily propaganda over the radio

and in the press blares away about the happy and joyful childhood of Soviet children. This ugly lie is accepted as truth by credulous listeners only because they don't know the actual meaning of these words. First of all, as the lot of Soviet children, and beginning from the earliest age, is placed bad nourishment. This means that few parents can provide a glass of milk a day for their child, the children have no fruit whatever (in the fullest meaning of these words), no fruit juice. All this bourgeois luxury is accessible only to the children of the highest Party circles.

Indeed, Soviet children are usually reared on potatoes and carrots only. The main food of a baby is mother's milk, before it learns to chew potatoes. In the summer time when it is possible to obtain wild berries on the black market at an impressive price (1 Rouble for a glass)—*kissel* is prepared. This is a slightly sweetened fruit juice, cooked with farina.

It is interesting to record that we were astonished by the large number of twins in Canada. In Russia—twins are very rare. Apparently the same number of them is born as in any other country, but they usually perish because it is impossible to get the special care necessary for their preservation. It is also difficult for prematurely born infants to survive.

FROM the time of the revolution in Russia there was never sufficient dress materials. You can often hear in the queues that—why, before the revolution there weren't even queues, and you went and bought whatever you wanted. Usually, angry teen-agers snap back at such old timers: "Why, then, did you make the revolution?"

The old timers merely sputter in reply to that: "Well, we were double-crossed."

Such bickerings between the old and the new generations are particularly frequent in the family circle. But the young people don't always believe their parents.

How often, I recall, I used to stop my mother when she would begin to tell about the good life in the times of the Tsar. After the official propaganda this sounded unbelievable, and only the good quality of the old clothes or dresses, saved from pre-revolutionary days, served as silent testimony to their words, and instilled a measure of doubt in our heads. The Soviet Government gradually erased the very understanding of freedom from the new generation.

I REMEMBER soon after my arrival in Canada, we were very much surprised at a critical article in one of the Ottawa papers. The article spoke about the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King and his politics in not too flattering terms. We could not imagine that freedom of the press could mean criticism of the Government and, I recall, we even frowned on such unnatural liberty. "Who on earth will respect such a government if whoever takes it into his head can revile it?" It was so difficult for us to begin to see that in Canada respect is earned—not prescribed.

Russian children have very little recreation, as the tired parents, having only one free day a week, want to sleep their fill, to mend and clean something. There is simply no time for recreation and outings. And at the same time Soviet propaganda has the effrontery to shout that in the awful capitalist countries the unfortunate workers can not work the whole of Saturday, but only half a day, because the capitalists, allegedly, are afraid of overproduction, and the poor workers are deprived of the opportunity of working and being paid for the whole day, as a result of which their families starve. I would like to hear what the Canadian workers, over whom *Pravda* sheds such crocodile tears, would have to say if they were made to work on Saturday afternoons, and then had to stay for a meeting, without their dinners, where "the difficult conditions of life in capitalist countries" would be discussed.

There are very few extra holidays in Russia—the First of May, the Anniversary of the October Revolution, and then the day of Lenin's death. And even those days do not belong entirely to the people; a lot of strength and energy is spent on demonstrations or so-called Subbotniks, frequently organized by the patriots of the Politburo, on which people are invited to work without pay but with double the energy.

Personally, I sincerely hope that the solicitous Stalin will at last gladden the hearts of his wards and present them with still another mourning holiday.

*(Part three of Madame Gouzenko's story will appear in next week's issue.)*

## POUR LA PATRIE

MADAME Vincent Auriol, First Lady of France, is one of the heroines of the resistance.

Her narrowest escape came in the spring of 1944, when the illness of one of her grandchildren accidentally saved her from arrest.

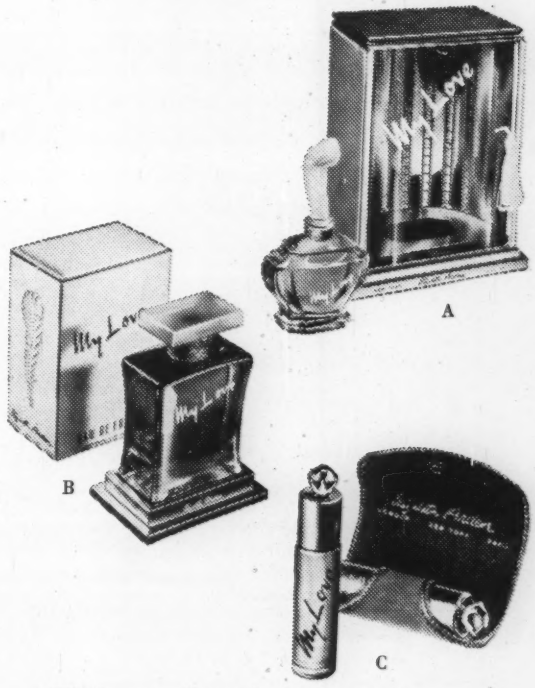
A message from her daughter-in-law, Mme. Paul Auriol, who was then in the mountains of the Massif Central, informed her of the boy's dangerous condition, and she rushed to his bedside. When she returned to Lyon a member of the Resistance met her at the station to warn her that all her fellow-workers in her Underground network had just been arrested. Nearly all were subsequently killed.

Mme. Auriol took the next train out of Lyon and went back into the mountains where she remained in hiding with her daughter-in-law and two grandchildren until the Liberation.

from France...

Elizabeth Arden

My Love...

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Elizabeth Arden
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● One of the oldest known cups in the world is illustrated here. It is Chinese (about 600 A. D.) and has a brownish white body of very graceful proportions, plain, except for a simple moulded ornament of Greek-like design. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA


## *Concerning Food:*

## *Ring-A-Round*

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

THE FANCY SHAPED moulds prominently displayed among the more utilitarian kitchen wares offer great scope to the cook-artist. But some may eschew this revived Victorian food fashion for the plainer ring mould which is almost standard equipment in the kitchen pan department. The 1-1½ quart ring mould is good for most everything . . . meat mixture, vegetables, salads, cake and desserts. In fact anything which will unmould. Here are a few recipes for dishes-in-a-ring.

Excellent for luncheon where you want a showy vegetable to serve along with cold meats—

### *Corn Ring With Limas*

- 2 cups canned whole kernel corn
- 1 cup soft bread crumbs
- ¼ tsp. celery salt
- 1 tbsp. chopped onion
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 3 tbsps. melted butter
- 1/3 cup milk

Mix corn with bread crumbs, add celery salt and onions. Beat eggs, add melted butter and milk and beat well. Add to corn mixture. Grease a ring mould with soft butter. Pour mixture into mould and set in pan of hot water. Place in 350°F oven and bake for 30 minutes. Remove from oven and leave in pan of water for 5 minutes. Run knife around edges and unmould on hot platter. Fill centre with hot buttered green limas (the frosted ones). Sprinkle with paprika and chopped parsley. Serves 6.

### *Spiced Biscuit Ring*

- ¼ cup fruit juice (canned fruit syrup or orange juice)
- ½ cup sugar
- 2 tsps. cinnamon
- ¼ cup raisins
- ¼ cup chopped nuts

Measure fruit juice and put in a small bowl. Combine sugar and cinnamon and put in a small bowl. Measure nuts and raisins and set aside all until needed.

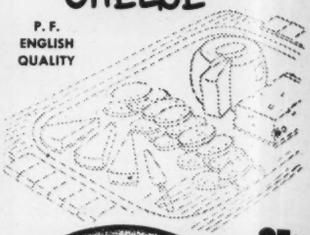
- 2 cups sifted bread flour
- 3 tsps. baking powder
- ½ tsp. salt
- 2 tbsps. sugar
- 4 tbsps. shortening
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 2/3 cup milk

Combine flour, baking powder, salt, sugar and sift together into mixing bowl. Cut in shortening until mealy. Make a well in centre and add egg and milk combined. Blend with a fork and turn out on lightly floured bake board and knead for 10 seconds. Pat into a ball and with a sharp knife cut dough into quarters. Form each quarter into a cylinder 7" long. Cut each cylinder into seven 1" pieces, giving a total of 28 pieces.

Grease 1 quart ring mould and sprinkle bottom with half of the raisins and nuts. Form pieces of


SERVE P.F. DIGESTIVE WHEN YOU SERVE CHEESE

P. F. ENGLISH QUALITY



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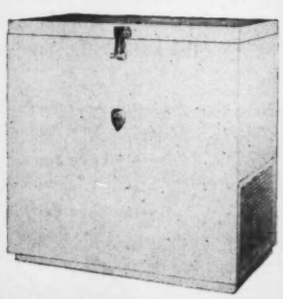

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ROSES *set the decorative theme for a luncheon table. Place mats and napkins are pale turquoise. Deep pink roses of the centerpiece are repeated in the china. The silver is the beautiful new Damask Rose pattern carved in solid silver.*

dough into small balls and dip in fruit juice and then sugar-cinnamon mixture. Place 14 of these balls on top of the raisins and nuts. Sprinkle the remaining fruits and nuts and then make a second row of balls. Bake in oven 400° F for 25-30 minutes. If this is refrigerated before baking allow 5-7 minutes longer and let it stand at room temperature while the oven is heating. Turn out on serving plate while hot and serve warm with butter.

■ Two new Canadian ready-mix products on the market: One is a ready-to-use cake icing in a squeeze-bag container. Stays moist even after opening and the whole amount doesn't have to be used on one cake. The other mix is a butter tart filling of the add-water-and-mix family. Inexpensive, easy to use.

*Brain-Teaser:*

# *Watch Your Step!*

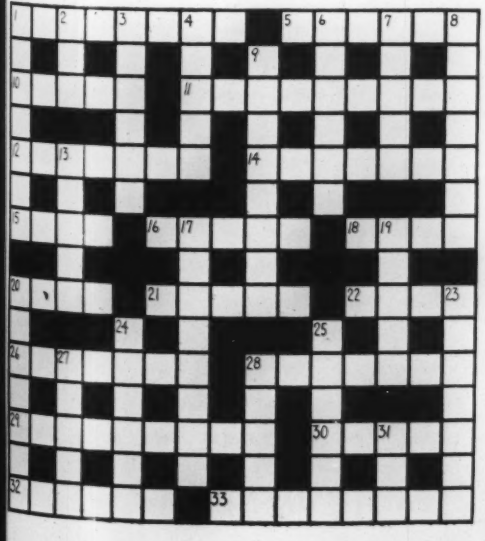
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

**ACROSS**

1. 33 and 21. Rule of the sea that makes waiters out of men. (5, 3, 8, 5)
9. See 3.
10. Fear a germ? Then farm out! (5)
11. A means of 5 from 19. (9)
12. White metal sword? (3, 4)
14. It'll be better than a cure when I get on to this. (7)
17. 22 and 29. Advice for the halt, but not the blind and deaf. (4, 4, 3, 6)
18. This kind of driver will turn in a fix. (5)
19. No 31, as the cockney would say. (4)
20. Shaken up, 12 throws a fit. (4)
21. See 1 across.
22. See 15.
24. Bird, vegetable and bird. (7)
26. Not a trial for amateurs. (7)
29. See 15.
30. A man's should exceed his grasp, according to Browning. (5)
32. It's an ominous sign to have an extremely red back. (6)
33. See 1 across.

**DOWN**

1. Possible decorations for those who ignored the 32 signal. (7)
2. Something to chew up. (3)
3 and 5. Doesn't leave one much margin of safety. (6, 6)
4. Indian penal state? (5)
6. One of Barnum's sixty born each hour. (6)
7. Terpsichore, maybe, is meant to. (5)
8. Bounced. (7)
9. They evidently didn't heed this puzzle's title! (8)
13. No! I am Ruth's mother-in-law! (5)
17. Are these insects ever stumped? (8)
19. It's up from below. (5)
20. Country for baby sitters? (7)
23. Cook's holiday tours certainly won't include this in the itinerary. (7)
24. The post office appears to have vermin in the basement. (6)
25. Mares' nest? (6)
27. A nude poet. (5)
28. This drunk isn't necessarily tipsy! (5)
31. A life saver in a wheel-chair. (3)



## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

**ACROSS**

1, 6, 9, 10 and 11. See 14
12. Assessors
13. Pipes
14. 10, 9, 6 down, 6 across, 1 and 11. It is not good that the man should be alone
16. Upset
18. Gate
19. Pair
21. Stool
23. Turf
24. See 29
25. Misplaced
28. Tally
29. 24, 8 and 23 down. Two heads are better than one
30. Owns
31. Sea-dog
32. Dietetic

**DOWN**

2. Hooks
3. Undress
4. Dinosaurs
5. Extorts
6. See 14
7. Eloping
8. See 29
15. Tea kettle
17. Telephone
20. Riddled
22. Omitted
23. See 29
26. Ennui
27. Byng
(153)

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## THEATRE

■ Have you written a one-act play? If so, you might do well to enter the 13th annual playwriting contest sponsored by the Ottawa Drama League Workshop. Copies of the rules of the contest may be obtained from Mrs. Roy MacGregor Watt, 244 Powell Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Contest closes June 15, 1951.

If you live in BC you can enter your play in the One Act Play competition sponsored by the Vancouver Community Arts Council. Rules may be obtained from the Secretary, 581 Granville Street, Vancouver.

Or if you are a native Nova Scotian or live there now, you can enter your play in the second annual NS playwriting contest. For rules, write the Playwriting Contest, Division of Adult Education, Chronicle Bldg., Halifax, N.S. Contest closes September 1.

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## *Distaff:*

### WHERE THERE'S SMOKE

WINNER of the best actress award in the Eastern Ontario Drama Festival was **Mrs. Dorothy Burnett.** SN went to press before we could get a picture of her in the Theatre round-up of the Ontario Festivals. So here she is. She won the award playing in the Ottawa Drama League Workshop's "Summer and Smoke." Until four years ago she hadn't any interest in the theatre, except as audience. Then she happened in on an ODL play reading and was asked to try out for a part. So interested did she become she signed up for a dramatic class at Carleton College, under W. A. Atkinson, last year's regional best actor and Dominion best actor in 1949.

—Vincent Thomas

DOROTHY BURNETT

■ Do you think you could win the Cabar Feidh Trophy for amateur piobairaechd? A 16-year-old lassie did. And won the William Urquhart Memorial Trophy for ladies' marches, besides. Her name? **Isabelle MacLean** of New Westminster. The occasion? The 19th annual get-together of the BC Pipers' Association.

■ New President of the Alberta Teachers' Association is **Marian Gimby** of Eastwood HS, Edmonton. And she's the first woman to hold that position in the Association's 34 years.

■ And the Manitoba Teachers elected a woman President, too, at their convention — **Myrtle R. Conway,** Principal of Clifton School, Winnipeg. Teacher Myrtle was President of the Manitoba Education Association last year.

■ In the March issue of a top U.S. fashion magazine, a Canadian ballerina was included in a two-page spread of people in the news. Said the magazine of **Melissa Hayden** of Toronto, now ballerina with the New York City Ballet: "she danced into important notice recently in 'Duel,' in which she manages to combine an effect of masked pagan dueling and a horse at the rein, without being absurd." Melissa was with the Volkoff Ballet before going to New York.

■ **Dr. Iva C. Molony** is retiring after 26 years' service with the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League. Dr. Molony came to Canada in 1924 from England; was at Fort Qu'Appelle Sanatorium; was transferred to Prince Albert in 1937 and in 1945 went to the staff of the Saskatoon Sanitarium.

■ Another woman wins a "first" notice. The Manitoba Fair was officially opened at Brandon by **Mrs. G. C. Catley** of Sanford, President of the Women's Institutes of Manitoba. It's the first time in the 43-year history of the Fair that a woman has performed this duty.

■ Toronto's only United Church woman minister has retired. She's **Olivia Lindsay;** was a missionary in Japan for more than 40 years.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

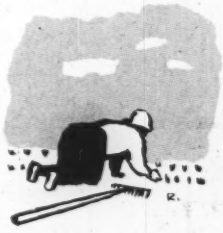
# The Vanishing Krieghoffs

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE CASE of the vanishing Krieghoffs is still baffling the police.

The Krieghoff paintings, it seems, are so well known to the art world that it would be as difficult to dispose of them as it would be to find a satisfactory fence for the Stone of Scone. There would be little profit in selling them in the United States, where their documentary value would be negligible. On the other hand they could hardly be sold in Canada, where the appearance of three or four unexplained Krieghoffs in any private collection would excite the instant interest of the police. The only reasonable explanation of the theft seems to be that somebody stole the Krieghoff paintings simply because he wanted them for his own private enjoyment.

There seems to be an odd streak of circumspection in the criminal mind which leads inevitably to a taste for the traditional in art—Adolf Hitler and Hermann Goering for instance, both great collectors of other people's pictures, had a genuine horror of anything modern in painting. The chances are that if the owner of the Krieghoffs had lined his walls with Picassos and Modiglianis and Paul Klees, and left Brancusi's Bird carelessly on a side-table, he could have gone out safely without even setting his front-door latch. Any good art-burglar would probably be outraged by such a display; and oddly enough the outrage would be to his moral sense.



The Krieghoffs on the other hand must have been an irresistible temptation to any art-thief. They were gaily or serenely representational and there wasn't a sign in any of them of the sex symbolism and nihilism which, according to a member of the Ontario Legislature is deliberately employed by modern artists to destroy Christianity and democracy.

The stolen paintings were, to be sure, immensely valuable. The art-burglar may be conservative in his taste but he won't be satisfied with anything less than the best in the classification that interests him. If he happens to be working in the Louvre, for instance, he has to have the Mona Lisa or nothing. He is bold, resolute and imaginative, and if it were possible to steal Michelangelo's "Last Judgment" from the Sistine Chapel he would probably have that too.

It is easy to imagine the situation this would create in art circles: the frantic appeals in the name of civilization for the return of the fresco; the emphatic declarations from art-dealers that it would be impossible to dispose anywhere of a work of art familiar to the whole civilized world; the report that the fresco had been taken to England, that it was already in America, that a Key West millionaire was secretly negotiating to buy it for his rumpus room; and finally, when the public excitement had died down and the art-thief himself had got a little tired of facing nothing but the Last Judgment in his own locked bedroom, the treasure's quiet reappearance in the Louvre.

Art-burglary, on a really ambitious scale, is such an impractical form of crime that it is hard to imagine why anyone would take it up except for love of the work. Stolen art is probably the world's most non-negotiable commodity. It can't be broken up or melted or repainted and given new license plates, and it stays hot forever. In addition the profession demands highly specialized training, both in housebreaking and art, and in the end is unlikely to reward the specialist with anything but a term in jail.

The burglar who entered our house a number of years ago went away with all the loose change he could find and a modest helping of costume jewellery. He apparently had some idea of taking a cut-glass bowl, (bought in 1910) but thought better of it and left it on the dining-room table. He also investigated all the pictures but only, it would appear, to see if there were any money tucked away behind them. He took his time and went through every room, and his visit was a pretty appraisal of our possessions. He rated them rather low.

The ordinary burglar leaves his victim with curiously mixed sensations—shock at the invasion, indignation at the loss, and an odd let-down feeling at the number of one's cherished possessions that strike an outsider as not worth taking away.

In the case of the Krieghoff robbery, the real sufferers must have been the Canadian artists whose work the art-burglar, after a rapid but obviously expert appraisal, rejected as finally as though he had been a one-man hanging committee. Burglary of this type is more than mere housebreaking; it is a searing form of art criticism.

However some of the pictures may have been modern, in which case the burglar would probably turn them down on moral rather than aesthetic grounds.

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## FILMS

### AT LAST FULL MEASURE FOR LOVERS OF OPERA

GRAND OPERA has always been a temptation and a danger to the moving picture industry—there are so many people who love opera, and on the other hand so many more people who won't be dragged to it, that the problem of getting both groups together under one roof is almost insuperable.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

A standard approach is to round up the opera lovers with the promise of a great operatic name, and then ease in the opposition group with the guarantee of a modern romance having as little as possible to do with opera. This was the formula employed when Grace Moore and Lily Pons were first introduced to the screen. The combination of operatic talent and cinematic presence worked pretty well at the box office; but a few arias from "La Bohème" or "Madame Butterfly", wrenched out of context and stuck in anywhere did nothing whatever to attract the opera lovers.

The opera-without-tears approach is still in use, and rather oddly is employed most frequently in films coming to us from Italy, the home of opera. The truth seems to be that there is no wholly satisfactory way of plucking the flower box-office from the nettle opera. You either enjoy opera or you don't. If you enjoy it you want the full flavor without adulteration. If you don't there is usually a mystery film further along the street.

"LOVE of a Clown" boldly assumes that there are enough people who love opera for its own sake to make a purely operatic venture worth while. So it presents the screen version of Pagliacci with as few screen compromises as possible. The compromises aren't serious. They consist in (a) a popular retitling — the Leoncavallo opera is now presented as "Love of a Clown . . . Pagliacci;" (b) a rather arbitrary use of background, so that the opera proper opens with a prologue sung against a curtain appropriate to La Scala, then widens with the opening of the curtain into a naturalistic rural background where the camera can range at will; and (c) the casting as heroine of Gina Lollobrigida whose vocalizing is possibly less sensational than her beauty.

For the rest "Love of a Clown" is full scale opera with full chorus and beautiful recording. It is magnificently sung by Tito Gobbi in the dual role of Toro and Silvio, and by Afro Poli who plays the jealous Canio. The film opens with an introduction which is little more than a visual program note on the life and background of Leoncavallo, then swings directly into the great Prologue aria.

Altogether "Love of a Clown" is a fine solid accomplishment which depends, without benefit of scriptwriters, on its score, its voices, and

its own substantial dramatic structure. Any good opera-lover should find it worth his while.

"CLOUDED YELLOW" starring Jean Simmons and Trevor Howard, is one of those lively British thrillers in which the hand of the director usually manages to be quicker than the eye of the audience. This seems to be the special charm of all mystery films. You can reject each situation as it dissolves on the screen, but the illusion of excitement persists, the credulous nerve-ends are always a jump ahead of the intelligence.

"Clouded Yellow" has to do with a British Secret Service agent (Trevor Howard) who falls down on an important assignment, is promptly fired and takes the first job that offers—the tabulation of a butterfly collection for a mild country gentleman (Barry Jones). As the latter's lovely but slightly addled niece, Jean Simmons presently wanders into the picture and before long someone is murdered.

Jean becomes the No. 1 suspect, and the ex-secret service man takes her on a cross-country flight, Hitchcock fashion, to escape the attentions of the police. There's a more than usually preposterous chase-sequence finale, and you may get more amusement than excitement from watching Barry Jones pursue Miss Simmons with a boat-hook, like a rather professional Long John Silver.

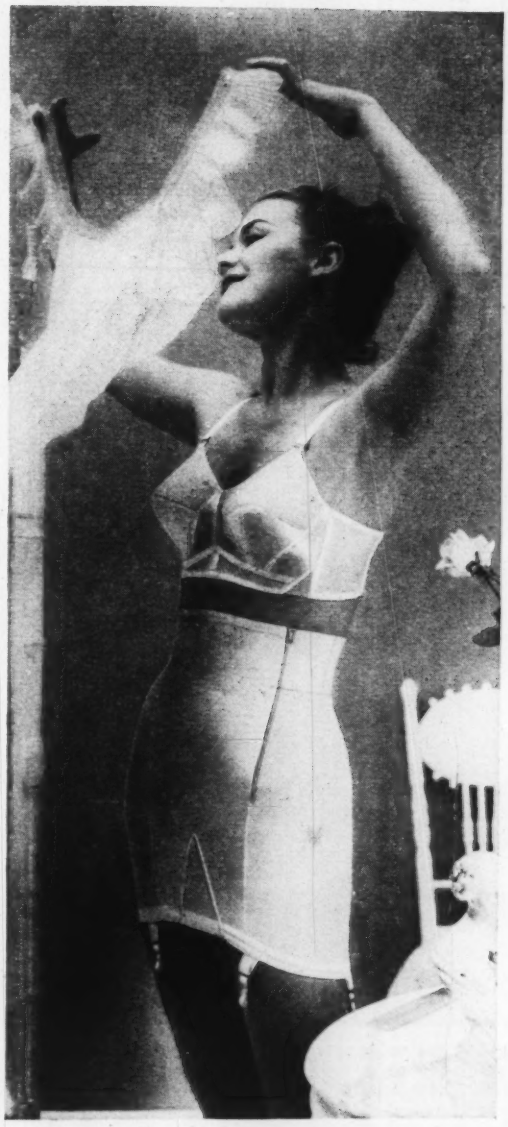
GIRLS who dream of enrolling as airline hostesses will probably be stimulated to a certain extent by "Three Guys Named Mike". Though rather thin as entertainment at least it proves that an air hostess's duties are agreeable, her social life lively, and her matrimonial chances terrific.

The film takes its heroine (Jane Wyman) through basic training and finally sends her aloft on a trial-and-error flight which turns out to be mostly error. The three pursuers here are Howard Keel, a pilot, Barry Sullivan, an advertising executive, and Van Johnson, a bookish research student. A lot of the dialogue is pretty silly, particularly the advertising man's lyrical outbursts on the poetry and adventure of selling soap.

*—Mary Lowrey Ross*

—Alliance Films

"LOVE OF A CLOWN"

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## MISUSE TALENT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

couver, Slim crossed the line. He was doing well in TV in California until the tightening of restrictions by the U.S. after the outbreak of the Korean war forced him to return.

When he approached the CBC in Vancouver he was handed over to a talks producer. A *talks producer*, if you please, who, after examining his professional scrapbook, told him there was nothing open at the moment in the talks department. It apparently never occurred to anybody at Vancouver's CBC studios that they had at least one program that was a natural for a guest appearance for Allen—"Leicester Square to Old Broadway."

For many years a very mediocre program called "Don Messer and His Islanders" has been originating in Charlottetown and broadcast over CBC's coast-to-coast Trans-Canada network. Occasionally, other western or hillbilly artists have appeared on the CBC on regional networks. But some of the best western artists in Canada, the Rhythm Pals and the Rhythm Rangers, both of Vancouver, have never appeared on a CBC network, except on commercial programs. The Rhythm Pals are heard from coast-to-coast each week on the Burns Chuckwagon, but they have never been good enough—in the opinion of CBC officials in Vancouver—to rate a sustaining CBC program from the coast.

Betty Phillips, a former Singing Stars of Tomorrow winner and one of Canada's finest singers, and John Emerson, an extremely clever pianist and monologist, have both been used in casual appearances and short series of programs. But they have never been given the sort of break they merit.

Still other artists, like Lawrence Wilson, are almost entirely ignored. Wilson is a musical genius. He is undoubtedly one of the most brilliant composers and conductors of radio music in Canada, yet he is consistently ignored by the CBC in Vancouver.

There are others who were in danger of starving in Vancouver and went East under their own steam, Murray Westgate, Paul Kligman, Susan Fletcher and Dorothy Fowler. All have proved their ability in Toronto.

In the musical field, Ernest Adams as a singer and Phil Nimmons as a composer-conductor have both proved that talent will pay off, if producers can and will recognize such talent, and when they do, will use it. Getting nowhere in Vancouver, they are both doing well today in Toronto.

### Too Many Talks

On the West Coast today, there are far too many fifteen-minute talks being broadcast. Many of them are dull and are being delivered for the most part by men and women who are not professional radio artists. They are actually taking money out of the hands of professional actors, singers and musicians. Mind you, they cannot be blamed if they are offered the work and the money. They would be fools to turn it down.

The people to blame are the CBC officials and producers in Vancouver. They are sitting back in their comfortable offices in the balmy weather of British Columbia and watching the talent go by. And they are doing nothing to try to capture it for the benefit of themselves, the entertainment of the people of Canada and the greater glory of the CBC.

It is really too bad there are no more Andrew Allans or Esse Ljunghs around. We could certainly use them right about now.

# GARAGE OPERATOR RISKS LIFE ON CRACKING CANAL ICE TO SAVE MAN

## Vincent Dalterio, of Montreal, WINS DOW AWARD

For many weeks the ice on the Lachine Canal has been strong enough to provide a short cut for Marcel Charbonneau. But one night, on his way home from work, he was about half way across when the ice broke and he plunged beneath the surface.

His cries for help attracted the attention of Vincent Dalterio, 35, who was at his garage on St. Patrick Street. Without wasting a second, Dalterio grabbed a plank and his car chains and began to crawl out on the treacherous canal surface. Using the plank for support, he inched his way towards the floundering Charbonneau.

He was only a few feet from the almost drowning man when he threw the car chains. Charbonneau's numbed fingers grasped them eagerly . . . and in a few minutes both were safely ashore. For deeds such as this, more than 225 Canadians have been presented with THE DOW AWARD since its inception in April, 1946.

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SPORTS

## PIX TOUGH ON REFS

THE CHAIRMAN of the Ontario Racing Commission is recommending to the Government that moving pictures be taken of all races run on regulation Ontario tracks this season.

The idea is not to preserve a record of these epic contests for posterity, but to make it easier to spot certain irregularities in the jockeys' conduct during races.

Four cameras, strategically located, can produce a complete record of a race, and if skullduggery is suspected the film can be run off for the officials, the guilty party or parties, and if necessary, the coroner.

Racing stewards make no decisions about a race until it's over. A man would have to be extraordinarily nimble and fast on his feet to pursue an offending rider and penalize him on the spot. Thus horse-race films won't second-guess the officials.

The same thing can't be said about the photographing of most other sports. Baseball fans will recall the occasion in a World Series a couple of years ago when a base-runner, called safe by the nearest umpire in a crucial play, was found when the pictures were printed to have been out by a country mile.

The hockey moguls, too, have taken to using movies of games to show referees the errors of their ways. That this is a good thing is open to serious dispute.

Referees do make mistakes, just like anyone else, but they don't make many of them and, anyway, by the time a film can be developed the damage is done.

On the other hand, a working official has enough to worry about, without the added knowledge that a number of interested parties are going to sit around second-guessing him when the game is over and done with.

Finally, it would not be a particularly difficult matter for a club owner to "get" an official he didn't like, simply by pointing out the errors and oversights of this one individual while just forgetting the misdeeds of others.

*—Kim McIlroy*

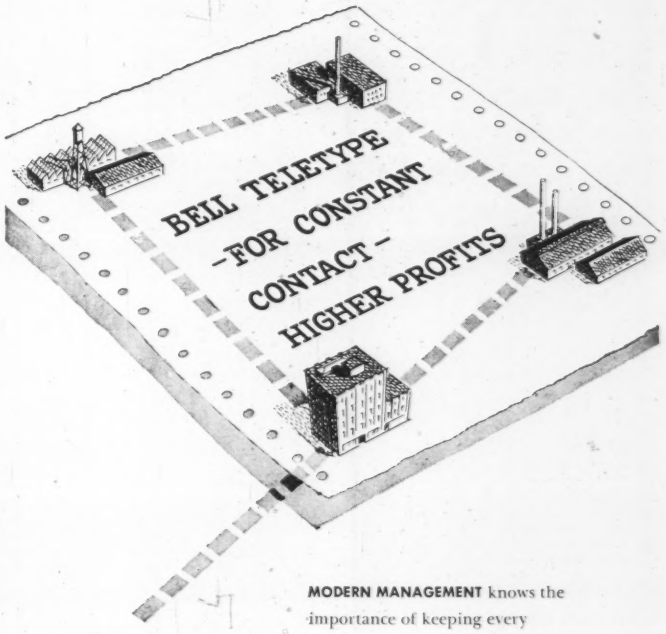
—CP

PHOTO FINISH: *Camera vs ref?*

## FACE OFF: BATTER UP

TIME WAS when sports fans could tell the season by the sport currently in vogue, but with the gradual lengthening of the season for each sport, they began to merge. Now, before the hockey uniforms go into mothballs, the baseball uniforms are shaken out.

Such was the case last week, as all Canada (and Boston and Detroit) jammed four arenas and hugged radios for the Stanley Cup semi-finals. Which two would get into Hockey's World Series? The Montreal Canadiens were giving battle to the much-touted Detroit Red Wings as never before this winter. The Toronto Maple Leafs and the Boston Bruins were working through an even rougher and bloodier series. The hockey issue was still in doubt, but Canada's newspapers were talking up baseball from coast to coast, ready to make the switch without a hitch when hockey drops from the headlines.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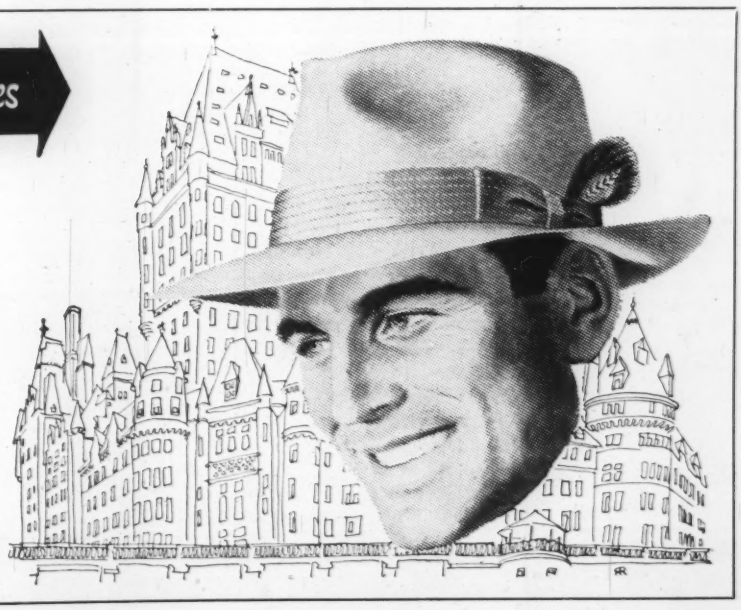


SATURDAY NIGHT

*Business Front*

# BC Ore for Japanese Steel Mills?

## Japan Has Unused Steel-Producing Capacity But BC Has Steel-Production Ambitions

**by Michael Young**

LIKE MOST business and political leaders in Canada's western provinces, British Columbia Mines Minister Roderick MacDonald is opposed to trends toward making the west mainly a raw material producer for industry in other parts.

A frequently-seen ad on the coast proclaims that "Business Is Moving to BC." The facts substantially back up the claim. But the achievements have been won in the face of tendencies to export the raw materials to manufacturing centres to the east and south.

So far, iron ore, which is a most important resource for industrial development, has been the least plentiful in that otherwise ore-rich province. For a good many years, however, BC has held hopes that the iron resources she has could support a steel industry —though a relatively small one. The present steel shortage has revived interest in the proposal.

### Rival Needs

The trouble is, at the same time, interest has been revived in the export of BC iron ore. Two major American companies are drilling properties in the province and provincial authorities believe the ore is to go to Japan to be made into steel there. What happens to the steel then is still anybody's guess, but taking into consideration the cheap sea haul, and the cheap Japanese labor, it is possible some of the steel would be made available to British Columbia industry, at a price comparable to that of eastern-produced steel.

This proposal is "not at all well received" by the United Steel Workers, and apparently is no better received by the BC Government. Both want the steel to be made in BC.

A steel industry for BC has been a rosy dream for a long time, and the province's iron resources have been an integral part of the dream; though it has to be admitted the role the iron ore would play has been rather confused by conflicting reports on how much of it there is. Estimates for one area alone have ranged from 250,000 to 7,000,000 tons.

Since the beginning of the century, some 48 engineers have reported on more than 32 properties in British Columbia containing iron ore. Attention has been centered on Texada Island, in the Strait of Georgia about 50 miles north of Vancouver, Upper Quinsam Lake near Campbell River on Vancouver Island, and Zeballos on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

If you take the most optimistic figures on these reserves, you come up with a total of some 16 million tons. If you take the most pessimistic you get about 5 million tons. In either case, not very much compared with the 400 million tons proven in Ungava. One thing seems sure though: the ore is of high grade, generally running over 60 per cent iron. BC also has coking coal, limestone and substantial hydro-electric power.

These iron reserves, though they are small in comparison with reserves in other parts of Canada, are extremely important to a small, but growing steel industry in BC. Last week the BC Mines Minister outlined the position to SN.

"We now have in Vancouver a rolling mill of 24,000 tons capacity per annum, which is being increased to 40,000 tons. The mill will take all the available scrap and further expansion is dependent on smelting.

"There is a local market for small shapes of about 70,000 to 80,000 tons. One electric furnace would provide the necessary pig iron for conversion to steel to meet the additional local needs. This would require about 75,000 tons of iron ore per annum and a reserve of a couple of million tons of ore should be in sight."

Two companies, Vancouver Rolling Mills and Consolidated Mining and Smelting, are the centre of interest as far as a west coast steel industry is concerned.

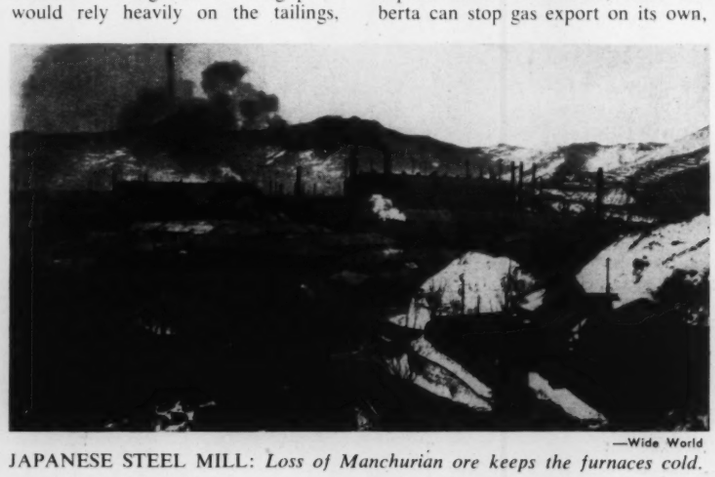
Vancouver Rolling Mills uses scrap steel. Production in the Consolidated Mining and Smelting plant would rely heavily on the tailings, which contain millions of tons of iron, left over from the lead-zinc operations at Kimberley. A major consideration, however, for both these plants is the availability of iron ore reserves for long-term operation.

Steel development on the west coast is no longer a hazy dream. One of the major obstacles to it has been the lack of a market big enough to justify the heavy capital expenditures involved in the manufacture of steel shapes. This obstacle has been whittled down considerably.

In addition to the demand described by the Mines Minister, the defence demands of British Columbia shipyards will provide a big market for steel and castings. Beside this, the province seems well on the way to becoming a major industrial area even without the stimulus of war. The huge Aluminum Co. of Canada plans for the construction of a 1,600,000 hydro-electric power generating station to supply what will be the biggest aluminum plant in the world, is bound to boost BC industrial development.

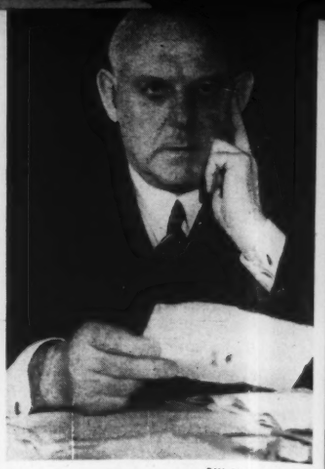
In view of the planned iron ore exports, it seems that, if much further expansion of BC's steel industry is going to depend, as the BC Mines Minister has said, on smelting ore in the province or imported steel ingot, a move toward integrating BC iron and BC steel production is necessary soon.

The BC Government is trying to get Ottawa to stop issuing export permits for BC iron ore. However, Federal regulations governing export permits are designed to stop ore going to Russia or its satellites. They do not, consequently, apply to Japan. At the same time, while Alberta can stop gas export on its own, BC's better iron deposits have been Crown granted, and there is no provincial authority to stop the export of minerals which have been "alienated from the Crown." The red light on iron ore export has to come from Ottawa.



—Wide World

JAPANESE STEEL MILL: *Loss of Manchurian ore keeps the furnaces cold.*



—Bill Hackett, Victoria

BC'S MACDONALD: *A reserve of suitable ore, kept for local industry.*

Wherever the iron ore is going, the fact that it is being exported does threaten much of the hoped for—and hard-fought for—BC steel development. Some BC iron ore has been shipped to the state of Washington, but there are broad circumstances which point to Japan as a logical market for it.

### "Deteriorating Idleness"

It seems obvious from the proposals for a Japanese peace treaty outlined by John Foster Dulles, that Japan is to be a strong Western partner in the far east. With the West facing a serious steel shortage, and Japan possessing unused capacity for producing steel, some kind of get-together seems likely.

In 1940 Japan produced over 6.8 million metric tons of steel ingots and castings. In 1947 the figure had dropped to about 900,000 tons. But by 1948 production had risen to about 1.7 million tons. And at that time, according to one report, a large part of Japanese steel producing capacity was "lying in deteriorating idleness."

In the same year the Japanese Economic Stabilization Board set a target of 3.8 million tons annual steel production by 1952. BC iron ore could figure in it this way: prewar Japanese steel production depended on foreign sources for the raw materials. Coking coal, scrap iron and iron ore were all imported. It was estimated in 1936 that Japan was self sufficient for only about 16 per cent of her iron ore needs. About half the 6.6 million tons of iron ore imported in 1941 came from China, a source that is now cut off.

The BC iron ore is close to tidewater, and contains a high percentage of iron. Both these factors would make transportation to the Japanese mills quite practical. With steel the number one shortage in Western defence plans, all possible means to increase production in a hurry can be expected to be tried. If BC is serious about using its iron ore to supply an expanded domestic steel industry, right now is probably the last chance it will have to do so.

# The Unpretentious President

## The Highly Mobile Mr. Niven Knows Men & His Business

by Ed. Bantey

WITH FREE enterprise currently being "sold" in Canada and the United States to the tune of millions of dollars a year, it is more than likely that some bright huckster soon will personalize the campaign by emphasizing what the newspaper profession commonly calls the "human interest" angle.

The idea man, if he happens to live in Montreal, won't have to look far. He can drop over to 980 St. Antoine Street and meet George Niven, a little Scotsman with an easy-going manner and command of a business machine whose volume last year was more than $24,000,000.

George Niven is President of Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd., which doesn't deal in everything from soup to nuts but does manage to sell so many other things that it has become known as the department store for Canadian industry.

Chances are that George Niven never peddled newspapers on a street corner, a means American romanticists long insinuated was a sure step-

—David Bier

GEORGE NIVEN

ping-stone to success. Niven was more prosaic; he was an accountant.

The rags-to-riches approach of the novelists also made it a "must" to humanize their heroes in the final phase of the climb up the ladder of success. They would have had no difficulty with George Niven. As top man at Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, he is probably the most unpretentious president in Canada.

Niven is a smiling, slightly self-conscious man whose spontaneous friendliness has a way of making callers feel right at home in the sumptuous, carpeted office from which he runs F-M's business. He likes this effect, comments with a wink "we don't like to take ourselves too seriously."

Niven came over to the United States in August, 1920, after serving as a youth ("had to switch my age a little") in the British Army during World War I. He was with a Chicago firm of chartered accountants for a while, joined F-M in 1923. He has been with the company ever since.

First he was travelling auditor, operating out of Chicago office. Then, successively, he held the post of branch manager at Jacksonville, Fla., Seattle, Wash., and Montreal. That was in 1944. It took him exactly three years to climb to Canadian Vice President and Sales Manager and then to President and General Manager of F-M's wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary.

But today, having been in Canada only seven years, Niven says he wouldn't go back to the U.S. for anything in the world. "I really believe the future here is brighter," he adds. "There's so much to be done in this young country."

One of the things he did for F-M was to acquire ownership of the Canadian Locomotive Co., of Kingston, Ont., of which George Niven now is a director. Another was to round out the company staff to almost 1,300 employees, working out of 15 branches from Halifax to Victoria.

### Knows Them All

F-M's staff today includes some 200 workers at the company's Sherbrooke, Que., factory (scales, coal stokers, oil burners, warehouse trucks, heaters) and another 200 salesmen, an indication of its strong nation-wide coverage.

Niven knows almost all of the 1,300. In spite of doctor's orders to slow down—he had some heart trouble a year ago—he manages to get out to each branch at least twice a year. As a result, in the words of one senior staffer, "if anyone has been with us for a year, George Niven knows him."

F-M's top man is an all-out believer in the policy of promotion within the company. There are two reasons for his feelings on the subject. The first, of course, is that this policy paid off in his own case and he sees no reason why everyone else shouldn't get the same opportunity.

His second reason is one that might well become part of the credo of any business organization. Says Niven: "We don't go outside to get people because we would feel that was a weakness, that we hadn't succeeded in training the kind of personnel who could assume responsibility."

The boss knows whereof he speaks. There was a time when Niven, then in good health, arrived at the office earlier than the rest of the staff—and staved on a lot later, often well into the night. Now that the doctor has ordered a slackening of this pace, he arrives at the same time (nine o'clock) as the staff, but still stays later (usually about six o'clock). Once in awhile he brings a little work home, too.

Niven lives in the posh Montreal suburb of Westmount with his wife, Blanche, whom he married in 1923. They are alone since their two children, now grown up, are Americans and remained behind when he was appointed to the Canadian post.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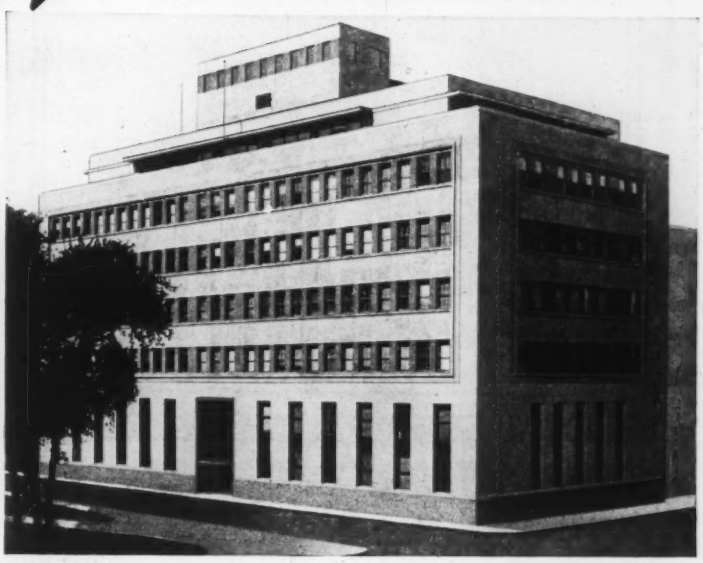

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BUSINESS ANGLE

# THE PRICE WE HAVE TO PAY

## To Avoid Ruinous Inflation, Boost Productivity, Cut Waste, Self-Sacrifice in Profits, Wages

**by P. M. Richards**

IS SERIOUS inflation, perhaps, the price we have to pay to escape World War III?

In Britain and in Western Europe there are thoughtful people who argue that actual war with Russia is not likely, at least for the present, simply because Russia has more to gain by forcing the West to inflate. Keep the West concerned about the need for defence and it will destroy or seriously damage itself economically and socially through inflation, while Russia itself escapes the West's atom bombs; that is supposed to be the Russian idea.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

Undeniably the defence effort is a much bigger inflation factor in Canada than the size of our defence spending would suggest, for several reasons, each of them potent. First, there was virtually no slack in the productive system at the beginning of the defence program; secondly, besides the direct increase in general purchasing power there are the inflationary effects of the diversion of materials and productive capacity to defence.

It adds up to a lot of pressure, much more than existed in World War II. With the cost-of-living index jumping 4.5 points in February, the Canadian dollar had shrunk on February 28 when (the index stood at 179.7) to 55 cents in terms of 1939 purchasing power, and many people were suffering. The position of people on fixed incomes, notably pensioners, was becoming grievous. The defence effort itself was seriously affected by the high and rising cost of planes, guns and vehicles, and the enormous outlays these things required meant the piling of more fuel on the inflation fire.

We seem to be on the horns of a dilemma. Apparently, from one angle, we are playing into Russia's hands by maintaining a big defence effort and thereby promoting inflation. But, against this, we may at any time get into a fighting war with Russia and a bigger-than-the-present-one with the Chinese and need urgently all the armament we can possibly produce. The danger of being without it is so great that the Government cannot take the risk.

If, then, we are compelled to support an adequate defence effort, the only question is how to keep from ruining ourselves economically in doing it. It is a much more real and pressing question than probably some people imagine. It may help us to find an answer if we remember that, in this emergency, the maintenance of our accustomed standards of living cannot be one of our objectives.

Some of our Canadian standards will have to be sacrificed temporarily to enable us (1) to maintain our defence program and enlarge it as required and (2) to avoid a really runaway inflation with all its immediate pain and lasting damage. Both these aims will be served if we make our national objective the largest possible increase in our productivity, the reduction of production costs, the elimination of waste, and self-sacrifice in respect of profits and wages.

A good slogan might be "More production for no more money". But no doubt we haven't got what that would take.

### NOT A FAIR PICTURE

CANADA is short of steel mainly because the men who run that industry have not had sufficient faith in the country's future to build the additional capacity required, according to George McIlraith, parliamentary assistant to C. D. Howe, in the House of Commons. This is not a fair picture. It's true that, for years before the new defence program began, the Canadian industry's annual production of steel fell short of meeting the country's requirements by around 25 per cent, the explanation being that because of the limited demand for certain steel items it was more economical to import them than to manufacture them here. In this respect the steel industry was no different from other industries, including many producers of completely processed goods, which have depended on imports of some parts that would have been costly to make here.

Following Mr. McIlraith, Mr. Clarence Gillis (CCF) said the Government should give steel producers an ultimatum to enlarge their capacity, that "we have bowed to the will of the fellow who is thinking in terms of profit only and not in terms of the requirements of the country." But a businessman must think in terms of profit if he is going to stay in business and produce wanted goods and provide employment. He's running a business. It's the Government's job (Trade and Commerce) to think in terms of the overall requirements of the country.

Mr. Gillis charged that the steel companies "are afraid that when the defence program is over and the needs of war are met, they will find themselves with plants on their hands and no market."

Well, isn't that a legitimate fear? A company has obligations to providers of capital and to its employees as well as the general public, and cannot em-

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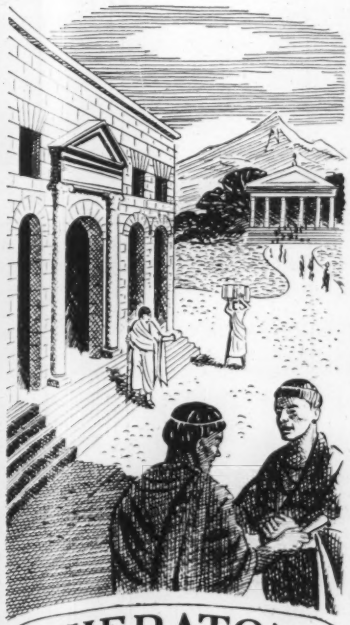

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bark on heavy expenditures for expansion without reasonable assurance that earnings will justify the outlay.

When a country prepares for war, the new military requirements are superimposed upon the normal civilian requirements. One of the big problems of our times is how to have an industrial capacity capable of serving the military and civilian requirements without having it considerably overextended for civilian needs alone.

In the present instance, there is ground for believing that the Canadian economy is now in a long-term period of expansion that will continue to provide business for an enlarged steel industry when rearmament requirements are concluded. On the assumption that this is so, and because its action serves the country's defence needs, Steel Company of Canada is now putting up a big new mill. But such assumption should not be taken for granted.

To misrepresent the steel companies' position is to bedevil industry's standing with the public and with labor, and is not in the public interest.

## LET'S STOP IT NOW

"HIGH-PRESSURE" selling is not illegal, say its defenders, and no more reprehensible in the securities business than in any other. When a security salesman glows a bit too warmly about his merchandise, is he to be treated differently from an over-enthusiastic salesman of real estate or used cars? In Canadian financial circles, at least, everyone knows that shares of some now outstandingly successful mines were originally sold by pretty high-pressure means; some of them perhaps could not have been sold by any other means. To share in Canadian progress you have to be willing to take a chance.

Yes, but there's a difference between honest speculation and plain fraud. There's a difference between selling sound merchandise at an inflated price and operating a confidence game. The broad fact is that today investors in the United States and Canada are being swindled by Toronto mining and oil share-pushers who make false statements about market prices of shares, about location of properties, about the amount of development work done and its results, about the nature of the financing, about listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange, and about the prospect for dividends. Very little of the money so raised goes into legitimate development.

Yet the men concerned have been licensed to sell by the Ontario Securities Commission, and the get-rich-quick printed matter they send out in huge volume has supposedly been approved by the Ontario Broker-Dealers' Association. Much of this material seems plainly to be intended to deceive, and undoubtedly would be so regarded by any fair-minded jury.

Toronto has been the home of this crookery, off and on, for many years; the only new thing is the amount of it. It's time to stop making weaseling excuses and clean house. Canada's mining and oil industries have too sound a basis and too bright a future to be connected in any way with this shameful traffic.

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## CANADIAN BUSINESS

# THE ECONOMY: Prices, Prices, Prices!

THE sharp increase in the cost of living in Canada produced minor feelings of panic among Canadians who are not protected by escalator clauses in their wage contracts, or who can't set their own prices. The violent reactions by spokesmen for those groups who can get adjustments in their incomes to meet rising living costs didn't do anything to allay their fears. It looked bad now, and the outlook seemed to be worse. Labor leaders and the Opposition parties in Ottawa lost no time in claiming (1) The Government's "grass-roots" anti-inflation policy had failed (or at best was not working quickly enough); (2) as put in a joint CCL-TLC statement, "We must have price control, and we must have it now."

What makes the outlook dark is the warning that the real impact of defence expenditures has not been felt yet. Not felt directly at any rate. But this same fact produces a single ray of optimism. Stockpiling (synonyms; panic buying, hoarding, high inventories) has created scarcities where actually none need exist. And while this hurts the poor benighted "consuming public", it's also a risk for the people doing the stockpiling. For a good many products, somewhere along the line—as in the case of 85 cents-a-pound butter—consumers get mad and won't buy. In the U.S. last week defence mobilizer Charles Wilson mentioned the case of the biggest manufacturer in an unnamed field who had "shown a high degree of avariciousness" in setting his prices. But panic buying was not so prevalent as he thought and he had to reduce them. He made no gains and lost a lot of goodwill.

On the international level, where you can find a great deal of the responsibility for price rises, the same sort of thing has happened. Take the case of tin. When the U.S. Government stopped tin stockpiling there was an almost immediate price drop of 25 per cent.

The risk to the stockpilers on the business level springs from the fact that buying is largely a matter of habit, and it takes heavy advertising expenditures to keep that habit nourished. But high prices can break the habit, and even when prices are lowered, it takes time to get buyers back into it.

It has been suggested that the levelling off of the U.S. index of wholesale prices in March reflects a decrease in buying by retailers who had stocked up, and then, when credit limits were imposed, were faced with demands for cash from the banks.

As reported in SN's *U.S. Business* (page 42), American defence planners expect that by 1953 the increase in the nation's productive capacity should be enough to meet both civil and military requirements. It's a pretty dim light in a dark outlook, but it's there.

**Trade:**

## SPECIALTY MEAT IMPORTS

THE HIGH LEVEL of Canadian prices is beginning to attract some strange imports. Canadian meat packers have been concerned about increasing imports of canned meats and prepared meat balls both from Australia and—of all places—the United Kingdom.

The main line of exports from the U.K. consists of cooked meals containing meat and vegetables called "steak and kidney pie", "shepherd's pie", "Lancashire Hot-pot" and similar names, and also some such as "braised steak", "minced beef and dumplings" which own to no vegetables. They sell at retail for 13 or 14 cents per can (of 15 oz.) less than Canadian canned meats. Because of the low price complaints were made on the grounds of dumping, but it has been ascertained that the Canadian selling price is well below the controlled price in the U.K. The British preferential tariff rate is 7½ per cent.

The quantities involved are very small. For the whole of 1950 the U.K. shipped 405,000 lbs. (valued at $82,600) under tariff item 90 d; and 154,000 lbs. (valued at $30,700) as canned meat (other than beef). But the larger part of this came into Canada in the last few months of the year. In January of this year imports from the U.K. under the two headings amounted to 160,000 lbs. (valued at $34,000).

The imports from the U.K. consist of Australian meat, bought by the British Ministry of Food under bulk contract, and processed in England.

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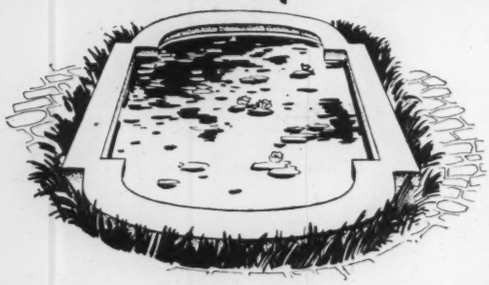

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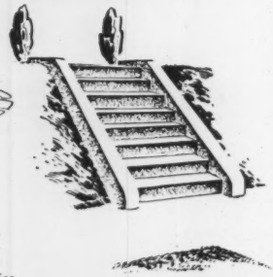

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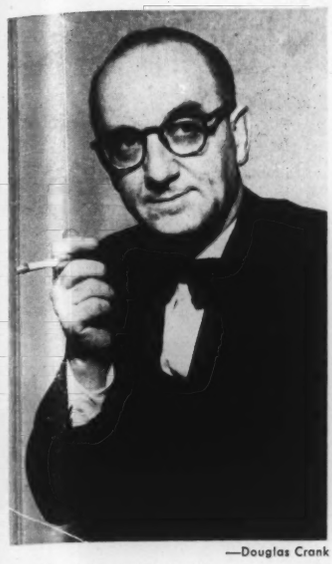

—Douglas Crank

GOING UP: *Biggest increase in new investment planned for 1951 will be in Premier Smallwood's Newfoundland.*

Private and public new investment plans call for expenditure of over $4.3 billion. This is 14 per cent above last year's achieved total of about $3.8 billion.

Largest rise in new investment will take place in Newfoundland which plans a 41 per cent increase. New Brunswick, possibly showing results of a campaign to share in any war-borne industrial boost this time, is tied with Ontario in new investment plans. Increase planned is 21 per cent. Capital outlays on paper products industries put Saint John, NB, at the head of the list as far as cities are concerned. The increase is 873 per cent of last year.

Most of the Ontario investment is planned for the steel city of Hamilton. It ranks second among the cities, planning a 348 per cent increase in investment over last year's figure. Iron and steel play the biggest part: $52.6 million compared with $6.4 million last year. In fact, iron and steel industries planned the biggest expansions in Canadian manufacturing: $128 million for new buildings and equipment compared with $54 million last year.

But Australia is also getting into the market directly on her own account. In 1948 we imported virtually no meat from Australia. In 1949 we bought 12,000 lbs. of canned meat (other than beef). In 1950 canned meat (other than beef) was up to 228,000 lbs., most of it in the last three months. Since October last year Australia has also started shipping canned beef and mixed meat-and-vegetable confections: 109,000 lbs. of canned beef, and 110,000 lbs. of the others, up to Dec. 31. January imports concentrated on canned beef, 280,000 lbs. of it; but there were also 20,000 lbs. of meat-and-vegetable confections from Australia.

Our total imports of canned beef last year amounted to over 10 million lbs., most of it from Argentina and Uruguay. But the South American countries ship little in the way of prepared meat meals. South American canned beef pays a tariff of 30 per cent: Australia, under the 1937 trade agreement, pays only 3 per cent.

**Indicators:**

## INVESTMENT BOOM

FROM OTTAWA last week came facts and figures to back up the predictions of rapid industrial development in Canada during 1951. Twenty-two per cent of the gross national product during the year is earmarked for the construction of new buildings and equipment. This will increase the nation's real physical assets by 6 per cent over last year's accomplishments.

The Economic Research Division of the Trade and Commerce Department, which made the report, pointed out, however, that shortages of materials and manpower might change the picture. The increase in physical assets will probably be achieved, but it is likely it will be weighted heavily in favor of defence building. The report indicated that while fewer building materials would be in short supply, the shortages of those materials that are now very scarce would be increased. Some of the construction plans would be held up by material shortages, but construction related to defence would make up the difference.


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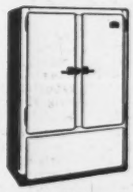

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Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, sports, hobbies, homemaking, local, church and club activities, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of cheques for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

**Becomes Sports Writer Long Before Completing Course**

*"Before completing my third story writing assignment I was writing sports for an Ontario Daily and earning enough money from space-rates to pay for my course. Several editors have taken a great interest in my N.I.A. course, and have expressed considerable faith in your Copy Desk method of training. I never had the pleasure of meeting or knowing newspapermen until the past year. It now gives me deep satisfaction to know that they now consider me one of them."—William James Seaton, 816 Lorne Avenue, London, Ontario, Canada.*

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Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The story is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism—a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.

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## U.S. BUSINESS

**Defence:**

### PEAK TO COME

THE PAST nine months have been the "tooling-up" stage of a defence mobilization program that will begin to have its effect on the U.S. during the coming summer and will hit the nation's economy "hard and heavy" in the fourth quarter. More than $15 billion have been placed in defence contracts in 1951 but defence spending will not reach its peak for more than a year. Before that peak is reached defence outlays are expected to more than double the current rate of two billion dollars a month.

Up to now defence expenditures since the Korean fighting began have been largely for adding manpower to the Armed Forces. Now they will shift to payments for heavy equipment and plant facilities for additional production.

Washington officials have carried this economic defence blueprint a step further. By the end of 1953, they figure, the program will have brought enough expansion in the economy to permit a return to unimpeded civilian output with a continuing high level of military spending.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Board aims to get non-essential business loans cut down to size before fall. This target has been set in an effort to squeeze out unnecessary loans before the full impact of borrowing by defence industries hits the country. The Board hopes to avoid piling new credits on top of the large volume of outstanding loans.

**Steel:**

### NEW ENGLAND MILL

PROSPECTS for a New England steel mill fed with Ungava iron ore are more muddled than ever. Even so the backers of this Connecticut project believe they still have an even chance of success. It can be revealed now that late in November the New England Steel Development Corp. initiated active negotiations with Bethlehem Steel Co. to take over the proposal. Beth. Steel thought the proposal sufficiently interesting to investigate it thoroughly; tie it up under option with a pledge of secrecy and await the report of an engineering firm.

The report was issued and the option released. Then the report was withdrawn and the New Englanders proceeded to negotiate with other steel concerns. The New Englanders may renegotiate with Bethlehem which apparently has not shut the door on the basis of new economic data now available.

**Insurance:**

### POOL

CONTINUED sponsorship of the Hemispheric Insurance Conference has been voted by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Plans are now under way for the further active operation of the group.

The conference provides a forum for the exchange of technical information on insurance management problems and has been active in opposing Government encroachment into the insurance business.


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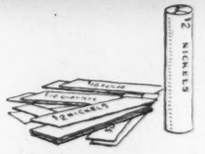

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**LIMITED**

***Dividend—Preferred Stock***

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) on the issued 5% cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of June, 1951 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

G. MILLWARD
Secretary.

April 2nd, 1951



**Standard Chemical Company**
**LIMITED**

***Dividend—Common Stock***

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½c) per share on the issued common shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of June, 1951 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

G. MILLWARD
Secretary.

April 2nd, 1951

BUSINESS BRIEFS

# NO "OMNIPOTENT UNCLE"

THE NINETEEN-FIFTIES COME FIRST—by Edwin G. Nourse—*Clarke, Irwin—$2.75.*

FOR THREE years Edwin G. Nourse was Chairman of the U.S. President's Council of Economic Advisors. He resigned when he found that "under existing circumstances, the Council could not operate as a professional and non-political agency." He did not, however, retire into sulky seclusion. Instead he has gone to the people lecturing and writing on the nation's financial situation and what can be done to stabilize it.

His book, "The Nineteen-Fifties Come First," is an answer to a recent best-seller, "Nineteen Eighty-Four." The latter book was a depressing forecast of life a generation hence when free enterprise and free government had been allowed to lapse completely. The nineteen fifties come before 1894. There's still time to make 1984 different than forecast in the best seller.

### "Super-Individualism"

"The central warning of *Nineteen Eighty-Four*," Nourse says, "is against permitting 'the extinguishment of the individual'." He sees in the development of big labor, farmer, and business organizations, just such a danger. It is what he calls "super individualism" in which individuals give expression to their economic aspirations through organized pressure groups. "We need," he says, "to think hard about what it means, and where it leads."

In the first place, the individual subordinates his rights and his judgment as an individual to those of the group which is operating on his behalf. "When the coal miners merge and thereby magnify their individual rights of free bargaining in the machinery of the UMW, and the personality of John L. Lewis, they abrogate their individual judgment . . ." Farmers and business have done the same thing.

Unfortunately when either of these interest groups craves something which is too big for it to get through the power of its own organization it "shows an increasing willingness to turn to government as the agency to give it . . ."

The help the farmer got from the U.S. Government was accompanied by Government regulations as to how he shall use his acreage, and by requirements, at times, that he comply with market quotas. Workers have become the pawns of "labor Napoleons" whom they encourage to invite Government seizure. Dr. Nourse asks, "Are great blocks of our people . . . demanding freedom to forge their own chains?"

### Three Pressures

He doesn't suggest that the labor union, the business corporation or the agricultural association should be abandoned, but he points out that brakes are as important as accelerators. The power of massed economic individuals must be employed to great social ends or "Big Brother" (or "Omnipotent Uncle") will take over.

In the light of this trend, Dr. Nourse discusses in detail the operations of the three big pressure groups: "From Agricultural Adjustment to Political Agrarianism"; "From Samuel Gompers to Political Laborism"; "From Business Buccaneer to Executive Policy." He discusses the two major considerations in North American economic life today: Security (the "gimme" spirit) and inflation. The two chapters on inflation are made to order as a guide to understanding current price, wage and production problems.

The fact that political pressure hampered objective and scientific work by the Council of Economic Advisors to such an extent that Dr. Nourse resigned from the Council indicates that his warning is timely. There are only 184 easy-to-read pages in the book. They will provoke serious thought by all those to whom free enterprise and dignity of the individual are more than battle cries for unbridled selfishness.—*M.Y.*

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SAFETY · SERVICE · SAVINGS

**Implement and Hardware Insurance Company**

**Financial Statement as of December 31, 1950**

**ASSETS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BONDS (AMORTIZED) | | |
| Government | $9,250,193.00 | |
| State, Territory and Municipal | 1,808,735.25 | |
| Public Utility | 3,727,274.05 | |
| Railroad | 528,084.82 | |
| Industrial and Miscellaneous | 85,100.00 | |
| | | $15,399,387.12 |
| STOCKS (MARKET) | | |
| Public Utility | $ 76,500.00 | |
| Industrial and Miscellaneous | 283,800.00 | |
| | | 360,300.00 |
| MORTGAGE LOANS | | 4,700.00 |
| One first mortgage loan on improved real estate. | | |
| REAL ESTATE (INCLUDING SALES UNDER CONTRACT) | | 947,876.81 |
| This represents the value of home office building and other real estate owned by the Company. | | |
| INTEREST ACCRUED | | 105,314.26 |
| This represents the amount of interest already earned on bonds, mortgages, and bank deposits, but not due the Company until after December 31, 1950. | | |
| PREMIUMS IN COURSE OF COLLECTION | $1,416,862.00 | |
| This represents premiums due from policyholders, none of which has been owing the Company for more than ninety days. | | |
| LESS: MISCELLANEOUS BALANCES | 67,408.44 | 1,349,453.56 |
| REINSURANCE LOSSES RECOVERABLE | | 936.93 |
| Payments on claims reported but not yet paid our Company. | | |
| CASH IN BANKS AND OFFICES | | 1,660,474.45 |
| TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS | | $19,828,443.13 |

**LIABILITIES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RESERVE FOR LOSSES AND LOSS EXPENSES | | $ 2,601,833.52 |
| This reserve is computed in accordance with the insurance laws of the various states and is in excess of the Company's estimated liability on all claims reported but unpaid on December 31, 1950. (Claims in process of adjustment.) | | |
| RESERVE FOR UNEARNED PREMIUMS | | 10,423,025.00 |
| This item represents the unearned portion of premiums received prior to December 31, 1950, for insurance extending beyond that date. | | |
| RESERVE FOR TAXES | | 421,000.00 |
| This reserve is set aside for the payment of Federal, State and miscellaneous taxes. | | |
| RESERVE FOR UNPAID EXPENSES | | |
| This represents miscellaneous accounts payable | | 275,051.27 |
| RESERVE FOR DIVIDENDS | | 300,000.00 |
| This represents policyholders' dividends declared but not payable until after December 31, 1950. | | |
| RESERVE FOR OTHER LIABILITIES | | 157,807.58 |
| Reserve for Contingencies | $ 300,000.00 | |
| Guaranty Fund | 500,000.00 | |
| Surplus | 4,849,725.76 | |
| SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS | | 5,649,725.76 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS | | $19,828,443.13 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets Increased, 1950 | $1,659,389.07 |
| Surplus Increased, 1950 | $ 402,924.91 |
| Savings Returned to Policyholders, 1950 | $2,600,846.15 |

WESTERN OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN. — R. F. WILSON, Chief Agent — EASTERN OFFICE TORONTO



Some are born lucky – smart people save

*Today is a good time to start a savings account*

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

You can bank on the "Royal"


INSURANCE

# WHO SETS THE RATES?

ONE of the favorite maxims of the insurance industry is that "the public sets the rates."

This is true, up to a point. Premiums are largely dependent upon the loss factor; if the loss ratio is poor, premium rates usually go up. If it is favorable, the public hopes for, and sometimes gets, a lower rate.

What is not generally realized is that other factors complicate the picture. Taxes, for example. Like any other business, the insurance industry is subject to various taxes, ranging from a municipal licence to Dominion income taxes. In between are numerous other assessments including water taxes, property taxes, sales taxes on articles purchased and any other special taxes which may be dreamed up by the authorities concerned.

### Normal Expenses

Then there are normal operational expenses. These include rents, salaries, expenditures for office equipment, advertising, insurance forms of various types, fees to adjustment bureaus and other incidentals.

The third important factor which has a bearing on the rate structure is the commission of the agent and/or broker. This rate of commission must be high enough to attract men of good calibre to the business. Obviously these men, and some women, no matter how strongly they may feel about the insurance industry as a profession, are not going to enter it unless the financial returns are commensurately large enough. In other fields, such as nursing and teaching, we have seen good nurses and excellent teachers leave their respective professions because salaries were far from sufficient.

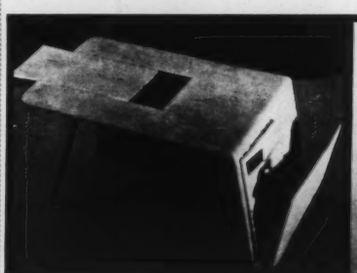
### Other Issues

So, in addition to the loss factor, for which the public is largely and directly responsible, there are these three other important issues: taxes, operational expenses and commissions, all of which have to be figured in when the rates are being calculated.

Fundamentally, of course, the rates are determined by the loss experience. The greater the losses the more money required to settle them; the fewer the losses, the opposite is true.

While the public has little control over the industry's operational expenses, taxes or commissions, it can control the loss factor to a very large degree; it is by keeping that down to a minimum that the public can benefit by lower rates.

*—Douglas R. Weston*



**INDUSTRIAL DESIGN RESULTS**

RESULTS of the contest for Canadian industrial designers were disappointing to the sponsors of it. "On the whole", says a committee report, "a lack of understanding of mass production needs and techniques was shown by most of the 330 entrants in the . . . $10,000 competition for new designs in aluminum and wood." As a result, the judges unanimously declined to award either a first, second, or third prize. The judges felt, however, that some of the entries, "while not fully professional in calibre" were of such original merit that the designers rated special prizes of $500 each. There were six of these awards given. Here are two of the six designs which copped special awards. Upper left is a plywood occasional table capable of holding a radio or phonograph by James Warren, Toronto; upper right is a chair with aluminum metal seat by Pierre Gauvin of Quebec City.

Because of the lack of sufficient professional entries, the judges found it evident that "a large number of known excellent designers in Canada are not product design conscious" in terms of manufacturing "by machines, in large quantities, requiring knowledge of contemporary technology".

Further criticism stated that there were too many designs submitted which were derived from products already on the market: many gadgets of ingenious mechanical nature were entered, but few contained any elements of formal quality in design.

# For Your Trucking Job...

THERE'S A

# NEW and MIGHTY CHEVROLET

## FIRST IN SALES

Yes, Chevrolet continues to be the undisputed choice of those who own and drive trucks regardless of the conditions under which they operate or the purpose for which they are used.

## FIRST IN ECONOMY

Chevrolet's famous-for-thrift engines are long on mileage, short on upkeep . . . and easy to service. Tough Chevrolet engineering results in reliability that pays off!

## FIRST IN SAFETY

Extra Sturdy, right from the frame up . . . and now featuring new, further improved twin action brakes! Broad visibility and renowned steering ease give drivers complete control!

## FIRST IN PERFORMANCE

Three great Chevrolet Engines — massive new 114 h.p. Torque-master, 105 h.p. Load master, 92 h.p. Thriftmaster each perfectly matched to give its g.v.w. range for highest performance with economy!

## FIRST IN VALUE

Outstanding features combined with long life, utmost dependability and rock-bottom prices . . . that's the value story that has made Chevrolet Canada's favourite truck!

## FIRST IN COMFORT

New No-Draft Ventipanes further improve Chevrolet's "Driver-Conditioned" Cabs . . . cool in summer, warm in winter! New improved seat construction features automatic back-angle adjustment!

M-51-C-2

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

# DISTINCTIVELY CANADIAN...

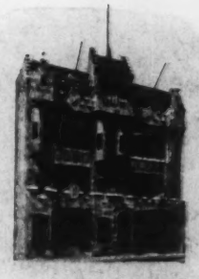
One of the world's fastest games, the modern version of Ice Hockey was born in Canada some seventy-odd years ago. To Canadians, it is more than just a game . . . it is a part of Canadian life . . . eagerly learned by every boy with his first pair of skates and brought to perfection by highly skilled professionals.

Created and signed by The House of Seagram, this advertisement, with appropriate copy for foreign lands, is appearing in magazines and newspapers printed in various languages and circulated throughout the world.

## Seagram TELLS THE WORLD ABOUT Canada

THIS advertisement was designed by The House of Seagram to tell the people of other lands about Canada and things distinctively Canadian.

Many people in Latin America, Asia, Europe and other parts of the world are not fully aware of the richness of Canada's natural resources, wild life, scenic beauty and cultural traditions. The more the peoples of other lands know about our country, the greater will be their interest in Canada and in Canadian products.



*The House of Seagram feels that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—a view dedicated to the development of Canada's stature in every land of the globe.*

The House of Seagram

New an
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